

# Cisco

## Exam Questions 400-351

CCIE Wireless Written Exam



**NEW QUESTION 1**

Which four options are the HTTP methods supported by a reset API?

- A. RETRIEVE
- B. GET
- C. PUT
- D. DELETE
- E. COPY
- F. POST
- G. SET

**Answer:** BCDF

**NEW QUESTION 2**

Which mechanism incorporates the channel capacity into the CAC determination and gives a much more accurate assessment of the current call carrying capacity of the AP?

- A. Static CAC.
- B. Reserved roaming bandwidth(%).
- C. Expedited bandwidth.
- D. Metrics collection.
- E. Load-based AC.
- F. Max RF bandwidth (%).
- G. Admission contro

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:** AP Call Capacity

A key part of the planning process for a VoWLAN deployment is to plan the number of simultaneous voice streams per AP. When planning the voice stream capacity of the AP, consider the following points:

Note: A call between two phones associated to the same AP counts as two active voice streams.

The actual number of voice streams a channel can support is highly dependent on a number of issues, including environmental factors and client compliance to WMM and the Cisco Compatible Extension specifications. Figure 9-11 shows the Cisco Compatible Extension specifications that are most beneficial to call quality and channel capacity. Simulations indicate that a 5 GHz channel can support 14-18 calls. This means a coverage cell can include 20 APs, each operating on different channels, with each channel supporting 14 voice streams. The coverage cell can support 280 calls. The number of voice streams supported on a channel with 802.11b clients is 7; therefore, the coverage cell with three APs on the three non-overlapping channels supports 21 voice streams. Figure 9-11 Cisco Compatible Extension VoWLAN Features

How Cisco Compatible Extensions Benefits VoWLAN Call Quality	
Feature	Benefit
CCKM Support for EAP-Types	Locally Cached Credentials Means Faster Roams
Unscheduled Automatic Power Save Delivery (U-APSD)	More Channel Capacity and Better Battery Life
TSPEC-Based Call Admission Control (CAC)	Managed Call Capacity for Roaming and Emergency Calls
Voice Metrics	Better and More Informed Troubleshooting
Neighbor List	Reduced Client Channel Scanning
Load Balancing	Calls Balanced Between APs
Dynamic Transmit Power Control (DTPC)	Clients Learn a Power to Transmit At
Assisted Roaming	Faster Layer 2 Roams

Call Admission Control (CAC) also benefits call quality and can create bandwidth reservation for E911 and roaming calls.

The 802.11e, WMM, and Cisco Compatible Extension specifications help balance and prevent the overloading of a cell with voice streams. CAC determines whether there is enough channel capacity to start a call; if not, the phone may scan for another channel. The primary benefit of U-ASPD is the preservation of WLAN client power by allowing the transmission of frames from the WLAN client to trigger the forwarding of client data frames that are being buffered at the AP for power saving purposes. The Neighbor List option provides the phone with a list that includes channel numbers and channel capacity of neighboring APs. This is done to improve call quality, provide faster roams, and improve battery life.

<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Mobility/emob41dg/emob41dgwrapper/preface41.html>

**Understanding Static CAC**

As mentioned previously, there are two types of Admissions Control. Static CAC is based on a percentage of the total Medium Times available and is measure in increments of 32 microseconds. In this section, we will cover how to configure Static and Load-Based CAC and also how to debug it.

[http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/technology/vowlan/troubleshooting/vowlan\\_troubleshoot/5\\_Troubleshooting\\_CAC\\_Rev1-2.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/technology/vowlan/troubleshooting/vowlan_troubleshoot/5_Troubleshooting_CAC_Rev1-2.html)

Load-Based CAC on the other hand is significantly more difficult to debug. LBCAC is dynamic with

regard to the algorithm used to decrement Medium Times from the total that is available. LBCAC takes into consideration different metrics, such as load, Co-channel interference, SNR, etc. and will therefore yield different results when tested. From our experience, it is very difficult to yield consistent results as RF fluctuates and changes within the given environment. Results tend to vary from one cell area to another and even in cell areas that yield the same signal strength.

[http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/4-1/configuration/guide/ccfig41/c\\_41ccfg.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/4-1/configuration/guide/ccfig41/c_41ccfg.html)

To enable video CAC for this radio band, check the Admission Control (ACM) check box. The default value is disabled.

In the Reserved Roaming Bandwidth field, enter the percentage of maximum allocated bandwidth reserved for roaming video clients. The controller reserves this much bandwidth from the maximum allocated bandwidth for roaming video clients.

Range: 0 to 25%

Default: 0%

In the Reserved Roaming Bandwidth field, enter the percentage of maximum allocated bandwidth reserved for roaming voice clients. The controller reserves this much bandwidth from the maximum allocated bandwidth for roaming voice clients.

Range: 0 to 25%

Default: 6%

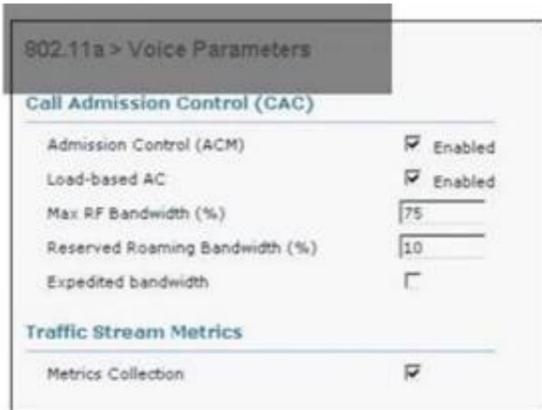
To enable expedited bandwidth requests, check the Expedited Bandwidth check box. The default value is disabled.

To enable TSM, check the Metrics Collection check box. The default value is disabled. Traffic stream metrics (TSM) can be used to monitor and report issues with voice quality.

In the Max RF Bandwidth field, enter the percentage of the maximum bandwidth allocated to clients for voice applications on this radio band. Once the client reaches the value specified, the access point rejects new calls on this radio band.

Range: 40 to 85%

Default: 75%



For best performance, the most accurate assessment of call capacity—**Load-based AC**—should be enabled. **Admission Control** enabled by itself uses the APs capacity to calculate the Call Admission Control (CAC). **Load-based AC** incorporates the channel capacity into the CAC determination and gives a much more accurate assessment of the current call-carrying capacity of the AP. Settings for the **Max RF bandwidth** and **Reserved Bandwidth** values depend on the VoWLAN handsets, the data rates used, and the other sources of the WLAN load. However, the Max RF Reservation should not be greater than 60 percent. At levels greater than 60 percent, the IEEE 802.11 protocol itself can start to be under stress with increases in retransmission. This can impact call quality even if WMM is being used, particularly if there is a number of voice calls already in progress. Testing with the Cisco Unified IP Phone 7921G in both the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands using the recommended signal levels and SNR suggests that the minimum value for the **Maximum Bandwidth Reservation** parameter of between 40 to 60 percent is also the best setting for this specific phone. Call quality starts to deteriorate when the **Max RF Bandwidth** is set at or below these levels.

[http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Mobility/vowlan/41dg/vowlan41dg-book/vowlan\\_ch8.pdf](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Mobility/vowlan/41dg/vowlan41dg-book/vowlan_ch8.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 3**

A Cisco Unified 7925G Wireless IP Phone is operating on the 5 GHz band and transmitting at a power level of 40 mW. Which configuration must be done on the controller to avoid one-way audio?

- A. In DCA, enable UNH-1 channels only.
- B. Set the maximum power level assignment to 26 dBm.
- C. In DCA, enable UNII-II channels only.
- D. Set the maximum power level assignment to 16 dB

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/collaboration-endpoints/unified-wireless-ip-phone-7925g/200032-How-to-get-your-792x-wireless-phones-per.html>

**NEW QUESTION 4**

Your customer has a Cisco Unified Wireless Network running AireOS 8.0 and wants to learn about the FlexConnect mode that is available on his APs. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

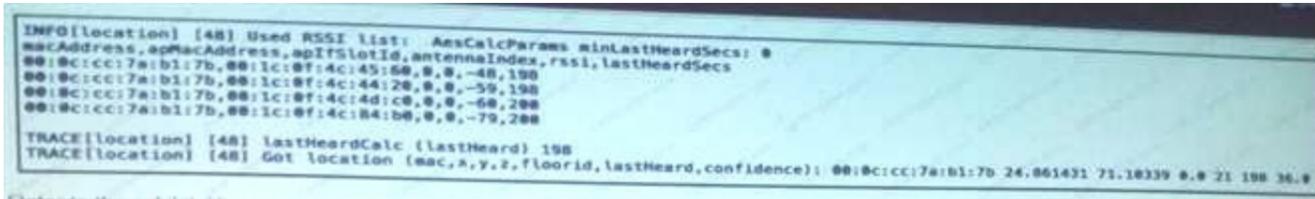
- A. A newly connected AP can be booted in FlexConnect mode.
- B. When an AP is changed from Local mode to FlexConnect mode, a reboot is required.
- C. Enhanced FlexConnect mode allows to enable wIPS on FlexConnect APs.
- D. When an AP is changed from Local mode to FlexConnect mode, reboot is not required.
- E. Using CCKM with FlexConnect APs requires the use of FlexConnect Groups.
- F. FlexConnect was previously known as "H-TEEP"

**Answer: DE**

**Explanation:** [http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-4/configuration/guides/consolidated/b\\_cg74\\_CONSOLIDATED/b\\_cg74\\_CONSOLIDATED\\_chapter\\_010\\_00010.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-4/configuration/guides/consolidated/b_cg74_CONSOLIDATED/b_cg74_CONSOLIDATED_chapter_010_00010.html) [http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Mobility/emob73dg/emob73/ch7\\_HRE\\_A.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Mobility/emob73dg/emob73/ch7_HRE_A.html)

**NEW QUESTION 5**

Refer to the exhibit.



You are troubleshooting location accuracy problems on a customer deployment. You have done the wireless design and you are sure that the As are correctly placed on the Cisco Prime map. Everything is correctly synchronized between WLC, PI, and MSE but, you are sometimes getting elements tracked on the wrong floor. After you get this debug output from MSE, which step is next?

- A. Reduce the confidence level on MSE when the last heard value is higher than 150 seconds.
- B. Run a new calibration model and ensure that it is applied on the floor.
- C. Discard RSSI values lower than -75 dbm.
- D. Check if the AP with MAC address 001c 0f 4c 45 60 is physically located on the floor where the element was wrongly located and if the inter-floor attenuation is weak.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** [http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/prime\\_infrastructure/1-3/configuration/guide/pi\\_13\\_cg/maps.pdf](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/prime_infrastructure/1-3/configuration/guide/pi_13_cg/maps.pdf)

**Q. When Devices are shown on the wrong floor, what is the Interfloor debug checklist/procedure?**

A. The floor determination is carried out based on the RSSIs received by APs on different floors. So if APs are incorrectly placed on floors this can lead to interfloor. Also, verify the current location of the device under consideration; make sure it has not moved to a different floors by another user.

Is the deployment correct?—Incorrectly placed APs on the WCS maps can cause interfloor and in general lead to poor location accuracy. Check if the APs physical location is consistent with the APs position marked on WCS maps.

Does the deployment comply with the deployment guidelines?—Inconsistency in these deployment guidelines between floors can also lead to interfloor problems. Refer to the user guide on deployment guidelines.

Does the problem only occur in some area or everywhere?—Due to building structure and RF characteristics, APs on adjacent floors can hear a device more strongly than the APs on the current floor. From software release 5.2, new algorithms were added to mitigate against such scenarios. The addition of few APs in such regions usually provides the information needed by the system to correct such problems.

**NEW QUESTION 6**

VLAN Trunking Protocol is a Cisco proprietary protocol that propagates the definition of VLANs over the local area network. Which two statements are true?(Choose two.)

- A. VTP requires access mode interfaces to propagate.
- B. VTP requires trunk mode interfaces to propagate.
- C. VTP transparent mode forwards VTP packets and can act as a client or a server.
- D. VTP config revision increases base on switch uptime.
- E. When Cisco switches are started from scratch, they are in server mode and their domain is set to null.

**Answer: BE**

**NEW QUESTION 7**

Which two statements are true about adding Identity Services Engines 1.3 to Prime Infrastructure 2.2?(Choose two.)

- A. You need to use super user credentials on ISE for PI integration to work.
- B. If you add two ISEs, one should be primary and the other should be standby.
- C. Configuration templates within PI can be used to set up ISE.
- D. A maximum of three ISEs can be added to P

**Answer: AB**

**Explanation:**

**Adding an Identity Services Engine**

A maximum of two ISEs can be added to Prime Infrastructure. If you add two ISEs, one should be primary and the other should be standby. When you are adding a standalone node, you can add only one standalone node and cannot add a second node.

To add an Identity Services Engine, follow these steps:

- Step 1** Choose **Administration > Servers > ISE Servers**.
- Step 2** From the Select a command drop-down list, choose **Add ISE Server**, then click **Go**.
- Step 3** Complete the required fields, then click **Save**.

The credentials should be **superuser credentials** local to ISE. Otherwise, ISE integration does not work.

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- 

[http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/net\\_mgmt/prime/infrastructure/2-2/user/guide/pi\\_ug.pdf](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/net_mgmt/prime/infrastructure/2-2/user/guide/pi_ug.pdf)

### NEW QUESTION 8

Which two statements about VXLAN are true?(Choose two.)

- A. VXLAN overcomes the 802.1Q virtual LAN address space limitation.
- B. VXLAN is an encapsulation method used to create a Layer 3 overlay network
- C. VXLAN uses the Spanning Tree Protocol for loop prevention.
- D. VXLAN is a Cisco proprietary standard.
- E. VXLAN can be used to enforce Layer 2 isolation in a multitenant infrastructure

**Answer: AE**

**Explanation:** <http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/switches/nexus-9000-series-switches/whitepaper-c11-729383.html>

### NEW QUESTION 9

Which statement about Wired Guest Access is true?

- A. The guest traffic can terminate on the foreign WLC, but egress interface must be defined on the guest SSID
- B. Wired Guest Access is not supported in the Cisco 5760 WLC
- C. The wired guest traffic terminates only on the anchor Cisco WLC
- D. The Cisco 5760 WLC supports Wired Guest Access only in conjunction with the converged access switches.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** <http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/5700-series-wireless-lan-controllers/118810-technote-wlc-00.html>

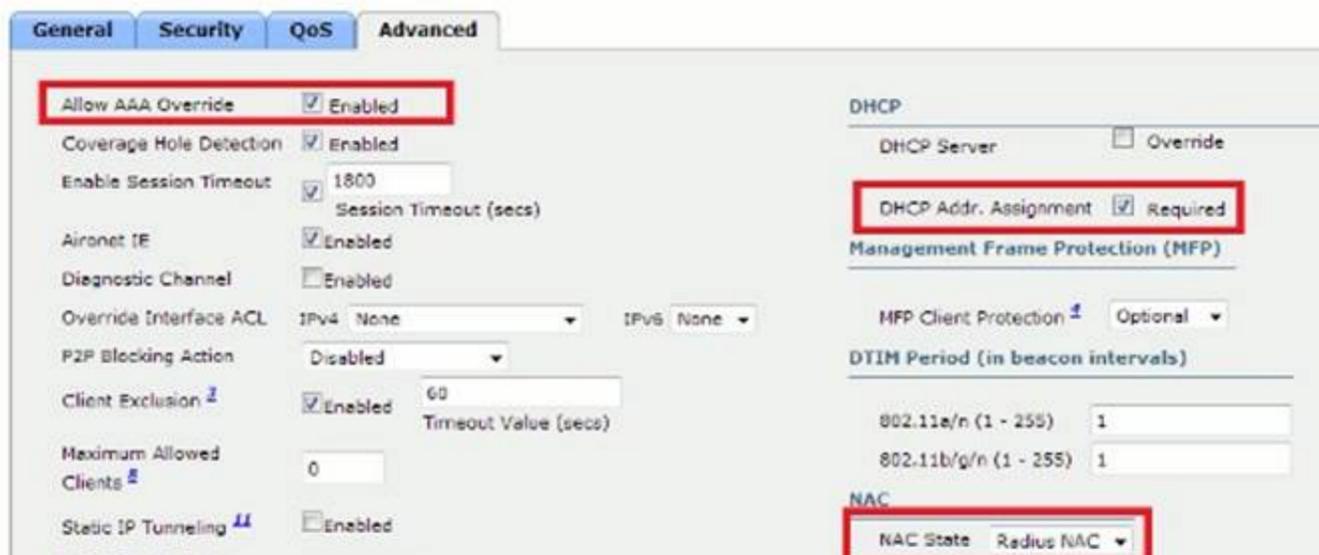
### NEW QUESTION 10

You are the network administrator at ACME Corporation and currently troubleshooting a Central Web Authentication issue where the guest users are not being redirected to the ISE guest login portal. You have verified that all configuration on the ISE is correct and that the ISE is sending the redirect URL for the client. Which configuration check can help to resolve the issue?

- A. Verify if RADIUS accounting interim update is enabled on the guest SSID.
- B. Verify if SNMP NAC is enabled on the guest SSID.
- C. Verify if the SSID is configured for VVPA2-AES Layer 2 security.
- D. Verify if AAA override is enabled for the guest SSID.
- E. Verify if the RFC 3567 support is enabled under ISE configuration on the Cisco WLC.
- F. Verify if authentication priority for web-auth is set to RADIUS

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** WLANs > Edit 'ISE\_CWA'



<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security/identity-services-engine/115732-central-webauth-00.html>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Which statement about the high availability feature on Cisco Prime Infrastructure version 2.2 is correct?

- A. With Manual Failover configure
- B. e-mail notification is sent when the primary server goes down.
- C. Server high availability role, that is , primary or secondary can be configured post installation formCisco Prime Infrastructure GUI interface.
- D. Port number 8088 is used to connect to the web interface of the secondary Cisco Prime Infrastructure Server.
- E. Cisco Prime Infrastructure supports multiple high availability configurations, that is, one primary and two or more secondary systems.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

server Health Monitor web page and responding to **email** notifications by triggering a failover or fallback. Special cases are also covered in this section.

**Related Topics**

- Registering High Availability on the Primary Server
- Accessing the Health Monitor Web Page
- Triggering Failover
- Triggering Failback
- Responding to Other HA Events
- HA Registration Fails
- Network is Down (Automatic Failover)
- Network is Down (Manual Failover)
- Process Restart Fails (Automatic Failover)
- Process Restart Fails (Manual Failover)
- Primary Server Restarts During Sync (Manual)
- Secondary Server Restarts During Sync
- Both HA Servers Are Down
- Replacing the Primary Server
- Recovering From Split-Brain Scenario

**Not only in Manual Failover**

In any Prime Infrastructure HA implementation, for a given instance of a primary server, there must be one and only one dedicated secondary server.

[http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/net\\_mgmt/prime/infrastructure/2-2/administrator/guide/PIAdminBook/config\\_HA.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/net_mgmt/prime/infrastructure/2-2/administrator/guide/PIAdminBook/config_HA.html)

**NEW QUESTION 12**

Which IEEE protocol can help a wireless client device to identify nearby APs that are available as roaming targets?

- A. 802.11h
- B. 802.11ac
- C. 802.11k
- D. 802.11n
- E. 802.11w

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** <https://support.apple.com/en-gb/HT202628> [https://documentation.meraki.com/MR/WiFi\\_Basics\\_and\\_Best\\_Practices/802.11k\\_and\\_802.11r\\_Overview](https://documentation.meraki.com/MR/WiFi_Basics_and_Best_Practices/802.11k_and_802.11r_Overview)

c	Cover bridge operation with 802.11 MACs (spanning tree).
d	Define physical layer requirements for 802.11 operation in other regulatory domains (countries).
e	Enhance 802.11 MAC for QoS. (see Chapter 5)
f	Develop recommended practices for Inter Access Point Protocol (IAPP) for multi-vendor use.
g	Develop higher speed PHY extension to 802.11b (54 Mbps).
h	Enhance 802.11 MAC and 802.11a/n/ac PHY-Dynamic Frequency selection (DFS), Transmit Power control (TPC).
i	Enhance 802.11 MAC security and authentication mechanisms.
j	Enhance the 802.11 standard and amendments to add channel selection for 4.9 GHz and 5 GHz in Japan.
k	To facilitate roaming, an 11k capable client associated with an AP requests a list of suitable neighbor APs. The 802.11k capable AP responds with a list of neighbor APs on the same WLAN along with their current Wi-Fi channel numbers.
m	Perform editorial maintenance, corrections, improvements, clarifications, and interpretations relevant to documentation for 802.11 family specifications.
n	Focus on high throughput extensions (>100 Mbps at MAC SAP) in 2.4 GHz and/or 5 GHz bands.
o	Provide Fast Handoffs In Voice over WLAN (goal is around 50 ms)
p	Focus on vehicular communications protocol aimed at vehicles, such as toll collection, vehicle safety services, and commerce transactions using cars.
r	802.11r introduces a new concept of roaming where the initial handshake with the new AP is done even before the client leaves the current AP. This is called Fast Transition (FT)
s	Define a MAC and PHY for meshed networks that improves coverage with no single point of failure.
t	Provide a set of performance metrics, measurement methodologies, and test conditions to enable manufacturers, test labs, service providers, and users to measure the performance of 802.11 WLAN devices and networks at the component and application level.
u	Provide functionality and interface between an IEEE 802.11 access network (Hotspot) and any external network.
v	Provide extensions to the 802.11 MAC/PHY to provide network management for stations (STAs).
w	Provide mechanisms that enable data integrity, data origin authenticity, replay protection, and data confidentiality for selected IEEE 802.11 management frames including but not limited to: action management frames, de-authentication and disassociation frames.
ac	This amendment specifies enhancements to the 802.11 MAC and PHY to support very high throughput (500-1000 Mbps) in the 5 GHz bands.

[http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-1/Enterprise-Mobility-8-1-Design-Guide/Enterprise\\_Mobility\\_8-1\\_Deployment\\_Guide/wlanrf.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-1/Enterprise-Mobility-8-1-Design-Guide/Enterprise_Mobility_8-1_Deployment_Guide/wlanrf.html)

**NEW QUESTION 17**

Which event happens when a wireless client connects to a Cisco 5760 Converged Access Controller with a WLAN configured for AAA override enabled and an invalid VLAN (not configured on the Cisco 5760) is returned as part of RADIUS accept message by the Cisco ISE server?

- A. The client is marked as associated and DHCP required state.
- B. The client is marked as authenticated but does not get an IP address.
- C. The client is put in exclusion list by the WLC.
- D. The client is put in the RUN state and is mapped to the wireless management VLA

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** [Users Are Assigned to Incorrect VLAN During Network Access Sessions](#)

<b>Symptoms or Issue</b>	Client machines are experiencing a variety of access issues related to VLAN assignments.
<b>Conditions</b>	<p>Click on the magnifying glass icon in Authentications to launch the Authentication Details. The session event section of the authentication report should have the following lines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• %AUTHMGR-5-FAIL: Authorization failed for client (001b.a912.3762) on interface Gi0/3 AuditSessionID 0A00A76000008D4C99884E</li> <li>• %DOT1X_SWITCH-5-ERR_VLAN_NOT_FOUND: Attempt to assign non-existent or shutdown VLAN 805 to 802.1x port FastEthernet1/9</li> </ul> <p>You can also run the troubleshooting workflow for the authentication. This workflow compares the ACL authentication log that contains RADIUS switch responses with the switch message database. Logging configuration (global) details may also be displayed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mandatory Expected Configuration Found On Device</li> <li>• logging monitor informational Missing</li> <li>• logging origin-id ip Missing</li> <li>• logging source-interface &lt;interface_id&gt; Missing</li> <li>• logging &lt;syslog_server_ip_address_x&gt; transport udp port 20514 Missing</li> </ul> <p><b>Note</b> The network device must send syslog messages to the Monitoring ISE node server port 20514.</p>
<b>Possible Causes</b>	The switch is missing (or contains the incorrect) name and numbers on the switch.
<b>Resolution</b>	Verify VLAN configuration(s) on the network access/enforcement points (switches) in your deployment.

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/security/ise/1.0/user\\_guide/ise10\\_troubleshooting.html#wp104\\_3599](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/security/ise/1.0/user_guide/ise10_troubleshooting.html#wp104_3599)

**NEW QUESTION 18**

Which three statements about 802.11ac are true? (Choose three.) Which three statements about 802.11ac are true? (Choose three.)

- A. When using MU-MIMO, up to 8 devices can transmit data at the same time.
- B. MU-MIMO allows one AP to transmit unique data to multiple stations simultaneously.
- C. MU-MIMO is supported in Wave1.
- D. 802.11 a/b/g/n devices are able to connect to 802.11 ac radios.
- E. 802.11ac is supported in the 2.4- and 5-GHz radio band.
- F. It is possible to reach 160 MHz by combining two discontinuous 80MHz channel block

**Answer: BDF**

**Explanation:** <https://meraki.cisco.com/blog/2013/08/4-things-you-need-to-know-about-802-11ac/>

**NEW QUESTION 19**

In a common IoT infrastructure architecture, which technologies apply to the category of a field area network?

- A. IP/MPLS
- B. Multicast
- C. 3G/4G/LTE/Wi-Fi/Ethernet/PLC
- D. Embedded systems and sensors

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** <http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/internet-of-things/iot-products.html>

**NEW QUESTION 24**

Which major block is not included in the ETSI Network Function Virtualization reference framework?

- A. Network Function Visualization Infrastructure.
- B. Network Function Virtualization Management and Orchestration.
- C. Network Function Virtualization Policy Manager.
- D. Virtualized Network Function/ Element Management Systems.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network\\_function\\_virtualization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_function_virtualization)

**NEW QUESTION 28**

You are the wireless administrator for ACME corporation. You must configure a Cisco Catalyst 3850 Series Switch to work as mobility agent to allow access point association to this switch. Which statement about this scenario is true?

- A. Access points must be connected to an access port that has the access VLAN configured to be the same as the service port VLAN on the Catalyst 3850 switch. Access points must be connected to a trunk port with the native VLAN set to 1 in order to join the WLC on the Catalyst 3850 switch.
- B. Access points must be connected to an access port with the access VLAN configured to the same as the wireless management VLAN on the Catalyst 3850 switch.
- C. Access points must be connected to an access port that has the access VLAN configured to be the same as the management VLAN for the switch stack.
- D. Access points must be connected to an access port with the access VLAN configured to be any VLAN that has a Layer 3 interface (SVI) on the Catalyst 3850 switch.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** <https://mrnciew.com/2013/09/29/getting-started-with-3850/>

2. **Wireless management vlan & AP management vlan should be identical.** If you configure vlan 21 as wireless management in 3850 switch all your APs connected to this switch should be on access vlan 21.

## AP-----> WLC Connectivity

In order for Access Points to join the controller, the switchport configuration must be set as an access port in the

wireless management vlan:

If using vlan 100 for wireless management interface:

```
sw-3850-1(config)#interface gigabit1/0/10
```

```
sw-3850-1(config-if)#switchport mode access
```

```
sw-3850-1(config-if)#switchport access vlan 100
```

## Wireless Pre-requisites

To enable wireless services, the 3850 must be running an `ipservices` or `ibase` license

## Enable Wireless on the Switch

Note: The Access Points will need to be connected to access mode

switchports in the same VLAN!

- Enable Wireless Management

```
sw-3850-1(config)#wireless management interface vlan <1-4095>
```

- Define Mobility Controller

A Mobility Controller (MC) must be defined in order to allow Access Points to join

- a. If this 3850 will be the Mobility Controller

```
sw-3850-1(config)#wireless mobility controller
```

Note: This configuration change will require a reboot!

- b. If this 3850 will operate as a Mobility Agent (MA). Then please point it to the MC IP address using the following

command

```
sw-3850-1(config)#wireless mobility controller ip a.b.c.d
```

And on the MC:

```
3850MC(config)#wireless mobility controller peer-group <SPG1>
```

```
3850MC(config)#wireless mobility controller peer-group <SPG1> member ip w.x.y.z
```

## License Verification

<https://supportforums.cisco.com/document/146996/getting-started-wlc-5760-and-3850>

### NEW QUESTION 32

You are the network administrator of a Cisco Autonomous AP deployment. You want to stop a client with MAC address 5057.a89e.b1f7 and IP address 10.0.0.2 from associating to your APs. Which configuration do you use?

- A. `access-list 700 permit 5057.a89e.b1f7 0000.0000.0000!dot11 association mac-list 700`
- B. `ip access-list 25 deny host 10.0.0.2!interface Dot11Radio0 ip access-group 25 out!interface Dot11Radio1 ip access-group 25 out`
- C. `ip access-list 25 deny host 10.0.0.2!interface Dot11Radio0 ip access-group 25 in!interface Dot11Radio1 ip access-group 25 in`
- D. `access-list 700 deny 5057.a89e.b1f7 0000.0000.0000!dot11 association on mac-list 700`

Answer: D

Explanation:

## dot11 association mac-list

To specify a MAC address access list used for dot11 association use the **dot11 association mac-list** command.

**dot11 association mac-list** *number*

Syntax Description	number	Specifies a number (700 to 799) for a 48-bit MAC address access list.
--------------------	--------	---

**Defaults** No MAC address access list is assigned.

**Examples** This example shows the creation of a MAC address access list used to filter one client with a MAC address of 0000.1234.5678.

```
AP(config)# access-list 700 deny 0000.1234.5678 0000.0000.0000
AP(config)# dot11 association mac-list 700
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show access-list	Displays the configured access-lists.

**NEW QUESTION 33**

Refer to the exhibit,

```
radius server HALO
  address ipv4 192.168.154.119 auth-port 1812 acct-port 1813
  key Cisco123
aaa group server radius rad_server
  server name HALO
!
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login my_server group rad_server
aaa authentication login local_webauth local
!
parameter-map type webauth global
  virtual-ip ipv4 192.0.2.1
parameter-map type webauth test_web
  type webauth
  banner c test webauth c
parameter-map type webauth custom
  type webauth
  redirect on-success http://www.cisco.com
!
wlan guest 11 guest
  client vlan 263
  no security wpa
  no security wpa akm dot1x
  no security wpa wpa2
  no security wpa wpa2 ciphers aes
  security web-auth
  security web-auth authentication-list my_server
  security web-auth parameter-map test_web
  no shutdown
!
wlan WebAuth 111 WebAuth
  client vlan 264
  no security wpa
  no security wpa akm dot1x
  no security wpa wpa2
  no security wpa wpa2 ciphers aes
  security web-auth
  security web-auth authentication-list local_webauth
  security web-auth parameter-map custom
  no shutdown
```

which is a configuration snippet of a Cisco 5760 controller running code IOS XE 3.6.3. Which statement about wlan 11 is true?

- A. This configuration is for external WebAuth with an external RADIUS server.
- B. This configuration is for WebAuth with local authentication.
- C. This configuration is for custom WebAuth with local authentication.
- D. This configuration is for WebAuth with an external RADIUS server.
- E. This configuration is for custom WebAuth with an external RADIUS serve

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

## WLAN Configuration Commands

Use the following commands to configure WLAN:

```
wlan webauth 11 local_webauth
client vlan 263
no security wpa
no security wpa akm dot1x
no security wpa wpa2
no security wpa wpa2 ciphers aes
security web-auth
security web-auth authentication-list ext_ise -----> calling auth method ext_ise which points to ise
security web-auth parameter-map test_web
no shutdown
```

[http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/Denali\\_16-1/ConfigExamples\\_Technotes/Techzone\\_Articles/Example\\_and\\_Technotes\\_Denali\\_16\\_1\\_1/Example\\_and\\_Technotes\\_Denali\\_16\\_1\\_1\\_chapter\\_010010.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/Denali_16-1/ConfigExamples_Technotes/Techzone_Articles/Example_and_Technotes_Denali_16_1_1/Example_and_Technotes_Denali_16_1_1_chapter_010010.html)

### NEW QUESTION 35

Which two statements about accessing the GUI and CLI of Cisco WLC are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The feature "Management using Dynamic Interfaces" can be applied to one of the Dynamic Interfaces only.
- B. Wireless management access is only possible through the default management WLAN "thazz"
- C. The wireless clients can access the Cisco WLC only when the option " Enable Controller Management to be accessible from Wireless Clients" is checked.
- D. The feature "Management using Dynamic Interfaces" can be configured in CLI only. Wireless management access is only possible through the default management WLAN - WLAN ID
- E. Wired clients can have only CLI access with the dynamic interface of the Cisco WLC, while wireless clients have both CLI and GUI access with the dynamic interface when the feature "Management using Dynamic Interfaces" is enabled.

**Answer:** AC

### NEW QUESTION 39

In which direction does Application Visibility and Control mark the DSCP value of the original packet in the wireless LAN controller?

- A. In both directions, upstream and downstream.
- B. In one direction, downstream only.
- C. In one configured direction, either upstream or downstream.
- D. In one direction, upstream only

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** [http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-0/configurationguide/b\\_cg80/b\\_cg80\\_chapter\\_011001.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-0/configurationguide/b_cg80/b_cg80_chapter_011001.html) QUESTION NO:

### NEW QUESTION 44

Which statement about network automation and/or network orchestration is true?

- A. Automation focuses on coordinating multiple tasks at the same time.
- B. Orchestration and automation focus on a single task at a time.
- C. Orchestration focuses on coordinating multiple tasks at the same time.
- D. Automation and orchestration focus on coordinating multiple tasks at the same time

**Answer:** C

### NEW QUESTION 47

Which three statements about the high availability configuration on the Cisco 5760 WLCs are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Cisco WLC with more reboots is elected as active when the default stack priority is in use.
- B. EtherChannel bundles all ports on both active and standby Cisco WLC on a logical port.
- C. Cisco 5760 WLC uses a dedicated high availability port for high availability and configuration synchronization.
- D. High availability switchover is triggered when one of the ports on the active Cisco WLC EtherChannel bundle fails.
- E. Active Cisco WLCs in a pair can be identified using LED state without issuing any command on the Cisco WLC console.
- F. Cisco WLC with the highest priority in a stack are elected as the active Cisco WLC during the election process.
- G. All configuration including certificates are automatically synced between active and standby Cisco WLC.

**Answer:** BEF

**Explanation:** [http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/technology/5760\\_deploy/CT5760\\_Controller\\_Deployment\\_Guide/High\\_Availability.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/technology/5760_deploy/CT5760_Controller_Deployment_Guide/High_Availability.html)

### NEW QUESTION 51

Which two configurations are required on the Cisco 5760 WLC to ensure that APs will successfully join the Cisco WLC? (Choose two)

- A. Ensure accurate configuration of the correct time and date on the wireless LAN controller.
- B. Enable ip dhcp snooping trust on the wireless controller port-channel interface.
- C. Ensure that Port-Fast is enabled on each access point switch port.
- D. Activate the appropriate Right-to-Use AP license on the wireless LAN controller

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 52**

Which statement about a Cisco Mesh Network when a radar event is detected by the MAP on a mesh tree when coordinated channel change is enabled is true?

- A. The MAP immediately stops transmission of the current channel and joins the parent again after 30 minutes after the channel is marked as clean.
- B. The MAP continues transmission of the beacons and probes for 10 seconds after the radar detection and suspends operation for the next 30 mins.
- C. The MAP propagates radar event information to the RAP in the same BG
- D. Searches for a different parent working on a nono-dfs channel and join there.
- E. The MAP propagates the radar event information to the RAP and the whole sector moves to the new channel.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** [http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/technology/mesh/8-3/b\\_mesh\\_83/Troubleshooting.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/technology/mesh/8-3/b_mesh_83/Troubleshooting.html)

**Dynamic Frequency Selection**

Previously, devices employing radar operated in frequency subbands without other competing services. However, controlling regulatory bodies are attempting to open and share these bands with new services like wireless mesh LANs (IEEE 802.11).

To protect existing radar services, the regulatory bodies require that devices wishing to share the newly opened frequency subband behave in accordance with the Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) protocol. DFS dictates that to be compliant, a radio device must be capable of detecting the presence of radar signals. When a radio detects a radar signal, it is required to stop transmitting for at least 30 minutes to protect that service. The radio then selects a different channel to transmit on but only after monitoring it. If no radar is detected on the projected channel for at least one minute, then the new radio service device may begin transmissions on that channel.

The AP performs a DFS scan on the new DFS channel for 60 seconds. However, if a neighboring AP is already using that new DFS channel, the AP does not perform the DFS scan.

The process for a radio to detect and identify a radar signal is a complicated task that sometimes leads to incorrect detects. Incorrect radar detections can occur due to a large number of factors, including due to uncertainties of the RF environment and the ability of the access point to reliably detect actual on-channel radar.

The 802.11h standard addresses DFS and Transmit Power Control (TPC) as it relates to the 5-GHz band. Use DFS to avoid interference with radar and TPC to avoid interference with satellite feeder links.

---

**Note** DFS is mandatory in the USA for 5250 to 5350 and 5470 to 5725 frequency bands. DFS and TPC are mandatory for these same bands in Europe.

**NEW QUESTION 57**

Prime Infrastructure will trigger alarms indicating that the Prime Infrastructure physical or virtual server is low on disk space. As the administrator, Which three actions can you take to increase disk space immediately upon receiving a Major alert ( 60 percent disk usage)? (Choose three.)

- A. Enable cron job on ade for disk clean up using \$du -sh.
- B. Change the disk controller RAID.
- C. Compacting the PI database using the ncs database purge command.
- D. Reduce the storage load on the local disk by setting up and using remote trackup repositories.
- E. Reduce the length of time you store client association data and related events.
- F. Compacting the PI database using the ncs cleanup command.

**Answer:** DEF

**NEW QUESTION 59**

Which AireOS release is the first to support New Mobility on the Cisco 2504 WLC?

- A. 8.0x
- B. 8.1x
- C. 7.6x
- D. 7.4

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** <http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/compatibility/matrix/compatibility-matrix.html>  
<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/2500-series-wireless-controllers/113034-2500-deploy-guide-00.html>

**NEW QUESTION 60**



Refer to the exhibit. You have been asked to troubleshoot why VTP is not distributing new VLANs to a VTP client switch. Which option is the most likely root cause of this VTP problem.

- A. The VTP password is not set to level 15 on the client switch.
- B. The VTP password encryption level is not set on the client switch.
- C. The VTP encryption level does not match on the client switch.
- D. The VTP password is incorrect on the client switch.
- E. The client switch is set to transparent mode.
- F. Which ignores VLAN configuration updates from VTP servers.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** From:

Each sw, and issue the command:

No vtp password

```

Enable debugging of VTP events to find the exact issue. Notice the message MD5 digest
failing.

SW3#debug sw-vlan vtp events

SW3#
00:20:00: VTP LOG RUNTIME: Summary packet received, domain = packet6.c

00:20:00: VTP LOG RUNTIME: Validate TLVs : #tlvs 1, max blk size 4
00:20:00: VTP LOG RUNTIME: Validate TLVs : #00, val 6, len 4
00:20:00: VTP LOG RUNTIME: Summary packet rev 1 greater than domain pa

00:20:00: VTP LOG RUNTIME: Domain packet6.com currently not in updatin

00:20:00: VTP LOG RUNTIME: pdu len 80, #tlvs 1

00:20:00: VTP LOG RUNTIME: Subset packet received, domain = packet6.co

00:20:00: VTP LOG RUNTIME: MD5 digest failing
calculated = 34 15 83 F3 BC 0E B3 E6 F7 E2 E9 DD 5D 0C 9D 95
transmitted = 08 7A 2F C0 1E 76 81 E4 06 90 23 67 94 19 07 9F

```

Let's configure the password on SW3.

```

SW3#conf t
SW3(config)#vtp password cisco
SW3(config)#end

```

<https://www.packet6.com/configuring-vtp-on-cisco-switches/> <http://www.sunpenguin.net/?p=283>

#### NEW QUESTION 65

Which of the below characteristics of RPL is true?

- A. RPL is designed for lossy networks.
- B. RPL is an IPv6 link-state routing protocol.
- C. RPL can send only messages in secured mode.
- D. RPL uses hello messages to send routing updates to its neighbor

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** From:

<http://www.openmote.com/standards/ietf-rpl.html>

<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/rpl/configuration/15-mt/rpl-15-mt-book.html> [https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc6550/?include\\_text=1](https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/rfc6550/?include_text=1)

#### NEW QUESTION 68

You have been hired to install new Cisco switches at ACME Corporation. The company has an existing Cisco network comprised of access layer switches that use multiple VLANs and VLAN trunking protocol to distribute the VLANs to the switches throughout the network. Which two methods are best to accomplish your task? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the VLAN Trunking Protocol pruning on the new switches because they may not need all of the VLANs.
- B. Prior to installation, ensure that all switches are running the same Cisco IOS software version as the VTP server.
- C. Ensure that all the new Cisco switches have their VTP domain name set to the default value of null
- D. Configure one of the new switches as a VTP server to distribute the VLANs appropriately.
- E. Ensure that all switches have the same VLAN Trunking Protocol password and encryption level.
- F. Configure all new switches as VTP clients and relocated switches as VTP server because they already have all the VLANs in their database.
- G. Ensure that all switches are running the same VTP version

**Answer:** EG

**Explanation:** From:

### VTP Configuration Guidelines and Restrictions

Follow these guidelines and restrictions when implementing VTP in your network:

- All network devices in a VTP domain must run the same VTP version.
- You must configure a password on each network device in the management domain when VTP is in secure mode.



**Caution** If you configure VTP in secure mode, the management domain will not function properly if you do not assign a management domain password to each network device in the domain.

<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst4500/12-2/25ew/configuration/guide/conf/vtp.html#wp1034490>

#### NEW QUESTION 71

Which two IEEE protocols combined provide a wireless client with optimized Fast Secure Network Assisted Roaming? (Choose two)

- A. 802.11w
- B. 802.11h
- C. 802.112
- D. 802.11e
- E. 802.11k
- F. 802.11r

**Answer:** EF

**Explanation:** [http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/technotes/5700/software/release/ios\\_xe\\_33/11rkw\\_DeploymentGuide/b\\_802point11rkw\\_deployment\\_guide\\_cisco\\_ios\\_xe\\_release33/b\\_802point11rkw\\_deployment\\_guide\\_cisco\\_ios\\_xe\\_release33\\_chapter\\_010.html?referring\\_site=RE&pos=1&page=http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/technotes/5700/software/release/ios\\_xe\\_33/11rkw\\_DeploymentGuide/b\\_802point11rkw\\_deployment\\_guide\\_cisco\\_ios\\_xe\\_release33/b\\_802point11rkw\\_deployment\\_guide\\_cisco\\_ios\\_xe\\_release33\\_chapter\\_01.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/technotes/5700/software/release/ios_xe_33/11rkw_DeploymentGuide/b_802point11rkw_deployment_guide_cisco_ios_xe_release33/b_802point11rkw_deployment_guide_cisco_ios_xe_release33_chapter_010.html?referring_site=RE&pos=1&page=http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/technotes/5700/software/release/ios_xe_33/11rkw_DeploymentGuide/b_802point11rkw_deployment_guide_cisco_ios_xe_release33/b_802point11rkw_deployment_guide_cisco_ios_xe_release33_chapter_01.html) [http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-1/Enterprise-Mobility-8-1-Design-Guide/Enterprise\\_Mobility\\_8-1\\_Deployment\\_Guide/Chapter-11.html?referring\\_site=RE&pos=2&page=http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/technotes/5700/software/release/ios\\_xe\\_33/11rkw\\_DeploymentGuide/b\\_802point11rkw\\_deployment\\_guide\\_cisco\\_ios\\_xe\\_release33/b\\_802point11rkw\\_deployment\\_guide\\_cisco\\_ios\\_xe\\_release33\\_chapter\\_01.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/8-1/Enterprise-Mobility-8-1-Design-Guide/Enterprise_Mobility_8-1_Deployment_Guide/Chapter-11.html?referring_site=RE&pos=2&page=http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/technotes/5700/software/release/ios_xe_33/11rkw_DeploymentGuide/b_802point11rkw_deployment_guide_cisco_ios_xe_release33/b_802point11rkw_deployment_guide_cisco_ios_xe_release33_chapter_01.html)  
<http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless-mobility/wireless-lan-wlan/116493-technote-technology-00.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 73

Which option in the Cisco Identity Services Engine checks that the user authentication comes from a domain computer?

- A. It is not possible to validate the computer domain membership through ISE.
- B. Machine Access Restriction
- C. Machine Access Restriction
- D. Active Directory Attributes.
- E. An identity source sequence can be used to perform this check

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** From:

#### Active Directory Attribute and Group Retrieval for Use in Authorization Policies

Cisco ISE retrieves user or machine attributes and groups from Active Directory for use in authorization policy rules. These attributes can be used in Cisco ISE policies and determine the authorization level for a user or machine. Cisco ISE retrieves user and machine Active Directory attributes after successful authentication and can also retrieve attributes for an authorization that is independent of authentication.

Cisco ISE may use groups in external identity stores to assign permissions to users or computers: for example, to map users to sponsor groups. You should note the following restrictions on group memberships in Active Directory:

- Policy rule conditions may reference any of the following: a user's or computer's primary group, the groups of which a user or computer is a direct member, or indirect (nested) groups.
- Domain local groups outside a user's or computer's account domain are not supported

Attributes and groups are retrieved and managed per join point. They are used in authorization policy (by selecting first the join point and then the attribute). You cannot define attributes or groups per scope for authorization, but you can use scopes for authentication policy. When you use a scope in authentication policy, it is possible that a user is authenticated via one join point, but attributes and/or groups are retrieved via another join point that has a trust path to the user's account domain. You can use authentication domains to ensure that no two join points in one scope have any overlap in authentication domains.

[http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/ise/1-3/ISE-ADIntegrationDoc/b\\_ISEADIntegration.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/security/ise/1-3/ISE-ADIntegrationDoc/b_ISEADIntegration.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 76

Which two effects does TSPEC-based admission control have as it relates to WMM clients? (Choose two)

- A. Deny clients access to the WLAN that do not support WMM.

- B. Allow access only for VoWLAN traffic when interference is detected.
- C. Enforce airtime entitlement for wireless voice applications.
- D. Ensure that call quality does not degrade for existing VoWLAN calls.
- E. Deny clients access to the WLAN if then do not comply with the TERP standar

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:** [http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Mobility/vowlan/41dg/vowlan41dgbook/vowlan\\_ch2.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/solutions/Enterprise/Mobility/vowlan/41dg/vowlan41dgbook/vowlan_ch2.html)  
[http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/technology/vowlan/troubleshooting/vowlan\\_troubleshooting/5\\_Troubleshooting\\_CAC\\_Rev1-2.html#wp1053384](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/technology/vowlan/troubleshooting/vowlan_troubleshooting/5_Troubleshooting_CAC_Rev1-2.html#wp1053384)

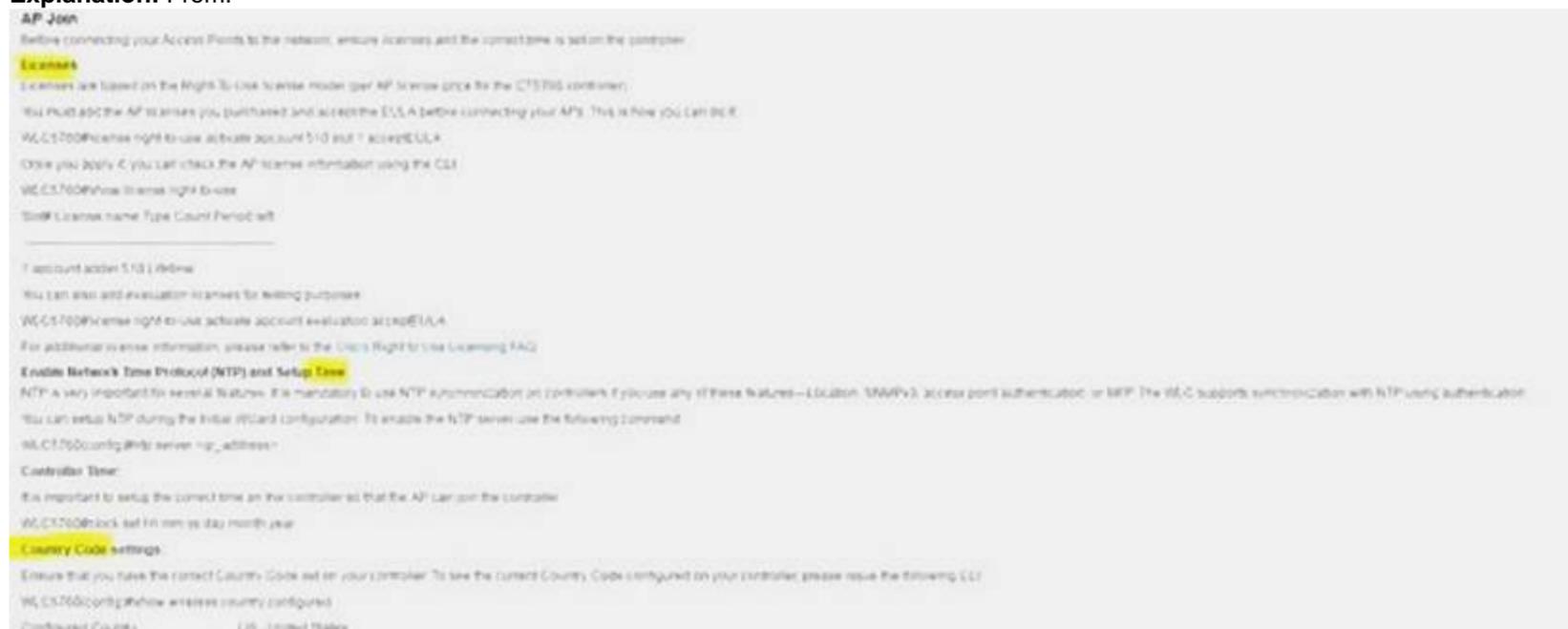
### NEW QUESTION 79

You have received a new Cisco 5760 Controller and have gone through the initial startup wizard. You are now trying to add APs to the controller, but these are not joining. Which three checks should you do next? (Choose three.)

- A. Check that the radios are not in a shutdown state.
- B. Check the country code of the controlle
- C. The APs do not join the controller if the country does not match.
- D. Check that the correct time is set on the controller.
- E. Check that option 53 has been set in the DHCP scope.
- F. Check that the controller has enough AP licenses.
- G. Check that the controller has been configured with the correct hostnam
- H. Otherwise, resolution fails.

**Answer:** BCE

**Explanation:** From:



[http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/technology/5760\\_deploy/CT5760\\_Controller\\_Deployment\\_Guide/CT5760\\_Centralized\\_Configuration\\_eg.html#pgfId-1074746](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/technology/5760_deploy/CT5760_Controller_Deployment_Guide/CT5760_Centralized_Configuration_eg.html#pgfId-1074746)

### Restrictions for Configuring the Controller for Access Point Discovery

- Ensure that the controllers are configured with the correct date and **time**. If the date and **time** configured on the controller precedes the creation and installation date of certificates on the access points, the access point fails to join the controller.

### DHCP Option 43 for Lightweight Cisco Aironet Access Points Configuration Example

For more information about the AP join process, see *DHCP OPTION 43 for Lightweight Cisco Aironet Access Points Configuration Example*.  
 DNS discovery—The access point can discover controllers through your domain name server (DNS). You must configure your DNS to return controller IP addresses in response to CISCO-CAPWAP-CONTROLLER.localdomain, where localdomain is the access point domain name. When an access point receives an IP address and DNS information from a DHCP server, it contacts the DNS to resolve CISCO-CAPWAP-CONTROLLER.localdomain. When the DNS sends a list of controller IP addresses, the access point sends discovery requests to the controllers.

[http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/5700/software/release/3se/lwap/config\\_uration\\_guide/b\\_ap\\_3se\\_5700\\_cg/b\\_ap-config\\_32se\\_5700\\_cg\\_chapter\\_010.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/5700/software/release/3se/lwap/config_uration_guide/b_ap_3se_5700_cg/b_ap-config_32se_5700_cg_chapter_010.html)

### NEW QUESTION 81

In a converged access deployment, which two statements about mobility agents are true? (Choose two.)

- A. It maintains a client database of locally served clients.
- B. It manages mobility-related configuration.
- C. It handles RF functions.
- D. It is the first level in the converged access hierarchy.
- E. It is a mandatory element in the converged access desig

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:** From:

CT5760 Controller Deployment Guide - Mobility Architecture [Cisco 5700 Series Wireless LAN Controllers] – Cisco  
[http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/technology/5760\\_deploy/CT5760\\_Controller\\_Deployment\\_Guide/Mobility\\_Architecture.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/technology/5760_deploy/CT5760_Controller_Deployment_Guide/Mobility_Architecture.html)  
 Mobility Agent

A mobility agent manages AP connectivity, CAPWAP tunnel terminations from APs and builds a database of client stations (endpoints) that are served locally as well as roamed from an Anchor WLC. Mobility agent can be either a Catalyst 3850 or a CT5760 mobility controller with an internal mobility agent running on it.

**Mobility Controller:**

A mobility controller provides mobility management tasks including inter-SPG roaming, RRM, and guest access. Mobility roaming, where a wireless client moves from one physical location to another without losing connectivity and services at any time, can be managed by a single mobility controller if roaming is limited to a mobility sub-domain. Roaming beyond a mobility sub-domain can be managed by multiple mobility controllers in a mobility group. The mobility controller is responsible for caching the Pairwise Master Key (PMK) of all clients on all the mobility controllers, enabling fast roaming of the clients within its sub-domain and mobility group. All the mobility agents in the subdomain form CAPWAP mobility tunnels to the mobility controller and report local and roamed client

states to the mobility controller. The mobility controller builds a database of client stations across all the mobility agents.

**Mobility Oracle**

Mobility oracle further enhances mobility scalability and performance by coordinating roaming activities among multiple mobility groups, which removes the need for N2 communications between mobility controllers in different mobility groups to improve efficiency and performance.

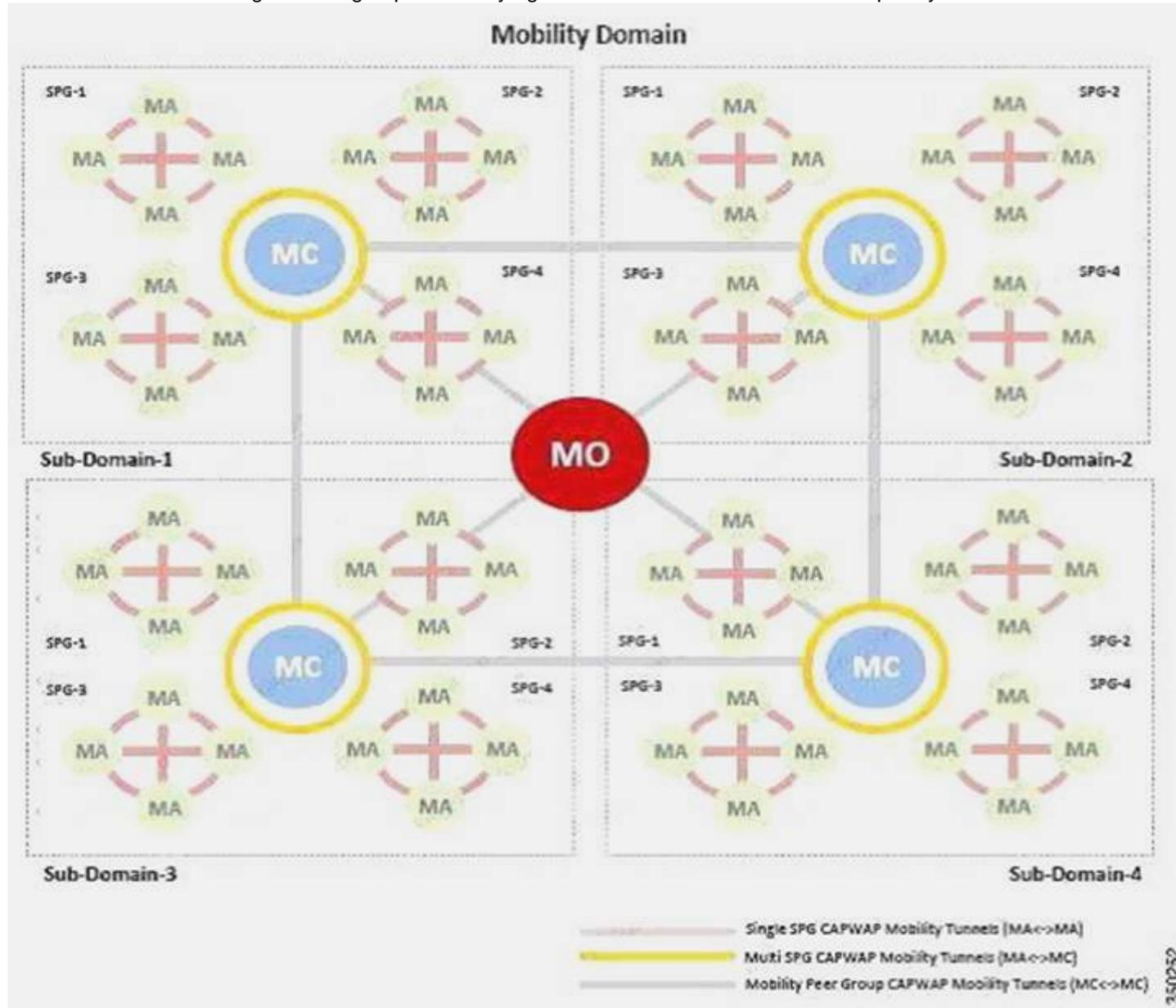
**Mobility Sub-domain**

Multiple SPGs can be grouped together and collectively managed as a mobility sub-domain. One mobility controller is required for each mobility sub-domain.

**Switch Peer Group**

The Converged Access deployment defines an SPG as a logical group of mobility agents within one mobility controller (or mobility sub-domain). The main advantage of configuring SPGs is to constrain the roaming traffic to switches that form the SPG. When the mobility agents are configured in one SPG on the mobility controller, the software automatically forms full mesh CAPWAP tunnels between the mobility agent switches. These CAPWAP tunnels can be formed in a multi-layer network design (where the mobility agent switches are L2 adjacent on a VLAN spanned across) or a routed access design (where the mobility agent switches are L3 adjacent).

The SPGs should be designed as a group of mobility agent switches to where the users frequently roam.



**NEW QUESTION 84**

Which statement about 802.11h is true?

- A. DFS feature works irrespective of whether the channel setting on WLC is set to auto or manual.
- B. 802.11h is not a mandatory standard under FCC regulations.
- C. The FCC does not require 802.11h to be supported in the 5 GHz band.
- D. When the radio detects a radar, it can use the channel for only 20 minutes at a time

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** From:

EEE

802.11h-2003-Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE\\_802.11h-2003](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11h-2003)

The standard provides Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) and Transmit Power Control (TPC) to the 802.11a PHY. It has been integrated into the full IEEE 802.11-2007 standard.

FCC Regulations Update –Cisco [http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/wireless/aironet-1300-series/prod\\_white\\_paper0900aecd801c4a88.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/wireless/aironet-1300-series/prod_white_paper0900aecd801c4a88.html)

<https://supportforums.cisco.com/document/52376/tpc-and-dfs-overview>

**NEW QUESTION 86**

Which option is a feature of a Cisco Autonomous AP that prevents over-the-air direct P2P communication, which forces all traffic to hit the first-hop router where

security policy is enforced?

- A. Wi-Fi Direct Client Policy
- B. P2P Secure Packet Public
- C. Secure Packet Forwarding
- D. P2P Blocking Action

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** [http://docwiki.cisco.com/wiki/Wireless\\_Technologies\\_Cisco\\_Aironet\\_Access\\_Points](http://docwiki.cisco.com/wiki/Wireless_Technologies_Cisco_Aironet_Access_Points)

[http://www.cisco.com/web/techdoc/wireless/access\\_points/online\\_help/eag/123-02.JA/1400BR/h\\_ap\\_network-if\\_802-11\\_c.html](http://www.cisco.com/web/techdoc/wireless/access_points/online_help/eag/123-02.JA/1400BR/h_ap_network-if_802-11_c.html)

Public Secure Packet Forwarding

Public Secure Packet Forwarding (PSPF) prevents client devices associated to an access point from inadvertently sharing files or communicating with other client devices associated to the access point. It provides Internet access to client devices without providing other capabilities of a LAN.

No exchange of unicast, broadcast, or multicast traffic occurs between protected ports. Choose Enable so that the protected port can be used for secure mode configuration.

PSPF must be set per VLAN.

Note: To prevent communication between clients associated to different access points on your wireless LAN, you must set up protected ports on the switch to which your access points are connected.

Wi-Fi Direct Client Policy | Security and Network Management J Cisco Support Community <https://supportforums.cisco.com/discussion/11851216/wi-fi-direct-client-policy> Information About the Wi-Fi Direct Client Policy

Devices that are Wi-Fi Direct capable can connect directly to each other quickly and conveniently to do tasks such as printing, synchronization, and sharing of data. Wi-Fi Direct devices may associate

with multiple peer-to-peer (P2P) devices and with infrastructure wireless LANs (WLANs) concurrently. You can use the controller to configure the Wi-Fi Direct Client Policy, on a per WLAN basis, where you can allow or disallow association of Wi-Fi devices with infrastructure WLANs, or disable Wi-Fi Direct Client Policy

altogether for WLANs. [http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-4/configuration/guides/consolidated/b\\_cg74\\_CONSOLIDATED/b\\_cg74\\_CONSOLIDATED\\_chapter\\_010\\_00011.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-4/configuration/guides/consolidated/b_cg74_CONSOLIDATED/b_cg74_CONSOLIDATED_chapter_010_00011.html)

#### NEW QUESTION 90

On a Cisco autonomous AP, the maximum number of attempts to send a packet (packet retries) is set to 32 by default. Which statement about the result when the AP has tried to send a packet for that number of attempts and no response is received from the client is true?

- A. The access point drops the packet.
- B. The client MAC address is excluded for 60 seconds.
- C. The access point resets the radio interface.
- D. The access point disassociates the client

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** From:

Packet Retries & Max-Retries | mrn-cciew <https://mrncciew.com/2013/06/16/packet-retries-max-retries/>

In Autonomous (IOS) AP, you can configure number of attempts the wireless device makes to send a packet before giving up & dropping the packet. There are two ways of configuring this feature. One method for best effort (priority value 0) traffic & another method for non-best effort (priority value 1-7)

1. Best-effort Traffic (packet retries command)

2. Non-Best-effort Traffic (packet max-retries command) CLI default:

packet retries 32 drop-packet channel width 40-above channel dfs station-role root rts retries 32

cfg:

[http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/access\\_point/15-3-3/configuration/guide/cg15-3-3/cg15-3-3-chap6-radio.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/access_point/15-3-3/configuration/guide/cg15-3-3/cg15-3-3-chap6-radio.html)

Configuring the Maximum Data Packet Retries

The maximum data retries setting determines the number of attempts the makes to send a packet before giving up and dropping the packet. The default setting is

32. Beginning in privileged EXEC mode

#### NEW QUESTION 92

Which feature intersection of a Cisco 5760 Wireless LAN Controller with HA AP SSO is not true?

- A. Switchover during AP preimage download causes the Aps to start image download all over again from the new active controller.
- B. Upon guest anchor controller switchover, mobility tunnels stay active, Aps remain connected, clients rejoin at MA or MC, and clients are anchored on the new active controller.
- C. WIPS information is synced to the standby unit
- D. The standby unit does not have to relearn wIPS information upon switchover.
- E. Roamed clients that have their data path going through the mobility tunnel endpoint "becomed Local" in case of Layer 2 with sticky anchoring and Layer 3 roaming
- F. Layer 2 roamed clients are not affected except when roaming occurs between Cisco Unified Wireless Network and CA controller.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** From:

CT5760 High Availability AP SSO Deployment Guide, Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3 - Cisco

[http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/technotes/5700/software/release/ios\\_xe\\_33/5760\\_HA\\_DG\\_iosXE33.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/technotes/5700/software/release/ios_xe_33/5760_HA_DG_iosXE33.html)

This document introduces the Access Point Stateful Switch Over redundancy model for High Availability (HA) with CT5760 controllers using the StackWise-480 technology. HA in Cisco 5700 Series Wireless Controller is enabled using Cisco StackWise-480 technology.

Feature Intersection with AP SSO

- Switchover during AP Pre-Image download causes the APs to start image download all over again from the new Active controller.
- Rogue APs and clients are not synced to Standby and are re-learned upon switchover.
- Infrastructure MFP key is not synced to the Standby controller and is re-learned upon switchover.
- New Active controller re-learns the shim list from IPS and other MCs. and redistributes it to the MAs.
- WIPS information is not synced to the Standby unit and is re-learned upon switchover.
- Clean Air detected Interferer devices are re-learned after switchover.
- Net Flow records are cleared upon switchover and collection starts fresh on the new Active controller.

- Mobility paths and tunnels to the MO and other peer MCs are not disrupted upon switchover. However the Client state is cleaned up on the MO under which the HA pair exists and is re-learned from the new Active controller when the client re-associates.
- Roamed clients that have their data path going through the Mobility Tunnel Endpoint (MTE) "become Local" in case of L2 with Sticky Anchoring and L3 Roam. L2 Roamed Clients are not affected except when roaming occurs between CUWN and CA controllers.
- RRM related configurations and the AP neighbor list in the Leader HA pair is synced to the Standby controller.
- Upon Guest Anchor controller switchover, mobility tunnels stay active. APs remain connected, clients rejoin at MA or MC. and are anchored on the new Active controller.

**NEW QUESTION 95**

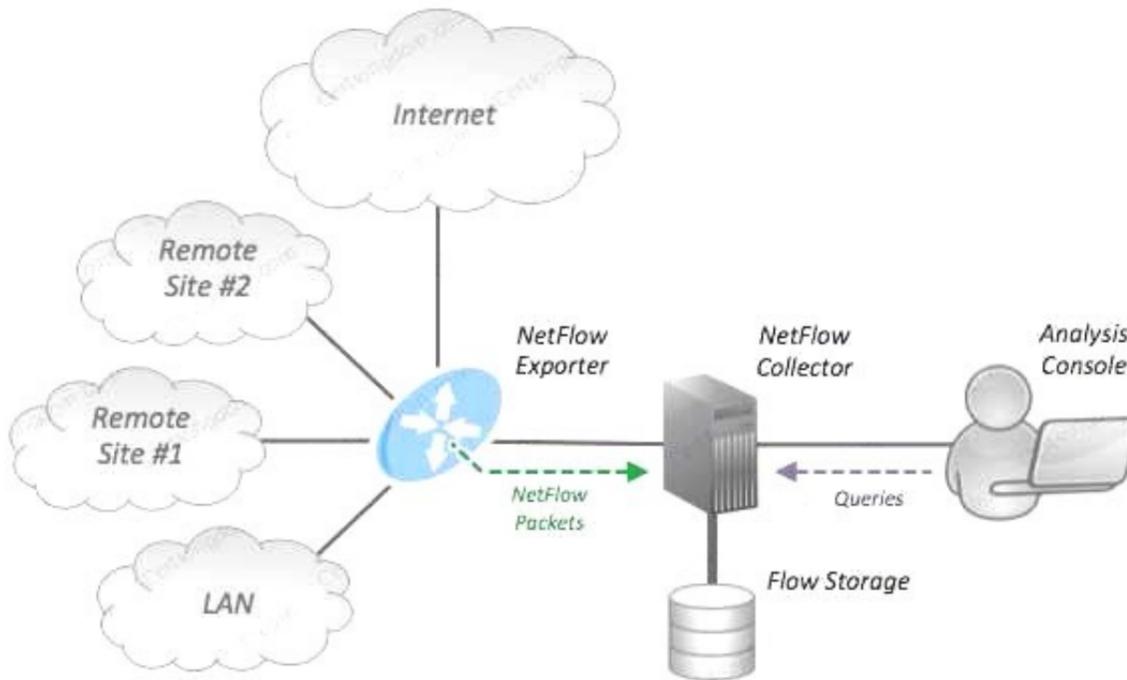
DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the AVC configuration feature on the left to their respective function on the right.?

Enable AVC	Select Application Action for DROP or MARK
NetFlow Exporter	Mapped to WLAN for action enforcement
NetFlow Monitor	Network entity that exports the template with the IP traffic information.
AVC Profile	Classifies application and provides application-level visibility and control [Qos] in Wireless network.
AVC Rule	Assigned to WLAN to export IP traffic information to collector.

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** [http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/cloud-systems-management/primeinfrastructure/solution\\_overview\\_c22-728972.html](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/cloud-systems-management/primeinfrastructure/solution_overview_c22-728972.html)  
<http://mrnciew.com/2013/02/13/who-really-support-wlc-netflow/> <http://mrnciew.com/2013/10/07/3850-filexible-netflow/>  
[http://docwiki.cisco.com/wiki/AVC:AVC\\_Tech\\_Overview](http://docwiki.cisco.com/wiki/AVC:AVC_Tech_Overview) <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NetFlow>



[http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/technotes/7-5/AVC\\_dg7point5.html#pgfId-50665](http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/technotes/7-5/AVC_dg7point5.html#pgfId-50665)

**NEW QUESTION 97**

Refer to the exhibit,

```

radius-server local
server 10.10.10.10 auth-port 1812 acct-port 1813

dot11 ssid ssid1 authentication open eap eap_method
authentication network-eap eap_method
authentication key-management wpa
infrastructure-ssid optional

interface Dot11Radio1
| ssid ssid1
 encryption mode ciphers aes-ccm

radius-server local
nas 10.10.10.10 key Cisco
user cisco password Cisco

radius-server host 192.168.143.5 auth-port 1812 acct-port 1813

```

based upon the given configuration which two statement are true? (choose two)

- A. local RADIUS server is used
- B. No password is required everyone can join wireless network
- C. Users will be required to provide a username and password for authentication
- D. User will be required to provide a password only order to get access
- E. Remote RADIUS servers is used

**Answer:** AC

#### NEW QUESTION 101

Given the IPV6 address and subnet 2001:adcb:3257:9048::/64, which option list the start and ending IP address of this subnet?

- A. 2001:adcb:3257:9048: ,2001:adcb:3257:9048:0000:0000:0000:ffff
- B. 2001:adcb:3257:9048:0:0:0:0 .2001:adcb:3257:9048:0000:ffff:ffff:ffff
- C. 2001:adcb:3257:9048:0:0:0:0 ,2001:adcb:3257:9048: ffff'ffff:ffff:ffff
- D. 2001:adcb:3257 9048 0 0 0 0 ,2001adbc: 3257 9048 0000:0000:0000:ffff
- E. 2001:adcb:3257:9048 :0:0:0:0, 2001:adcb:3257: 9048: 0000:0000:ffff: ffff
- F. 2001:adcb:3257:9048:0::, 2001:adcb:3257:9048:0000:0000:0000:ffff

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 104

which two types of interface events are common for cleanAir?(choose two)

- A. Microwave interference
- B. Co-channel interference
- C. Spontaneous interference
- D. Persistent mterference

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 106

Flexconnect APs have already deployed in a branch office for local switching. Currently the WLAN in the large auditorium is proposed to change to high-density design and thus some low data rates are proposed to be disabled while keeping the data rates in other areas under the same Cisco WLC. Which configuration settings must be modified in the Cisco WLC to achieve this configuration?(choose two)

- A. FlexconnectgroupS
- B. Mobility groups
- C. AP Groups
- D. RF profiles

**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 109

Which two cisco ISE option simplify the use of EAP-TLS authentication in a BYOD environment using PKI? (choose two)

- A. Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol
- B. Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
- C. Online Certificate Stats Protocol
- D. Native Supplicant Provisioning
- E. Certificate Signing Reques

**Answer:** AE

#### NEW QUESTION 112

Your customer has a Cisco unified Wireless Network running AireOS 8.0 and wants to learn about the FlexConnect mode that is available on his APs which two statements are true?(choose two)

- A. When an AP is changed from localmode to FlexConnect mode a reboot is required.
- B. A newly connected AP can be booted in FlexConnect mode
- C. When an AP IS changed from local mode to FlexConnect mode a reboot IS not required.
- D. Cisco Centralized Key Management require the use of FlexConnect group

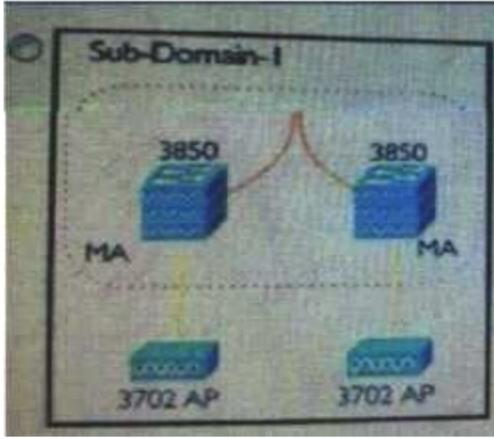
**Answer:** CD

#### NEW QUESTION 114

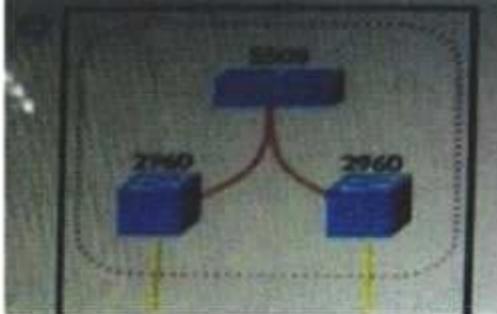
which topology is a valid and functional convergence access topology?

- 5760-AIR-CT5760-25-kg
- 3850-WS-C3850-48P-s
- 5508-AIR-CT55098+25-kg
- 2960-WS-C2960+24TC-S
- 3650-WS-C3650-24TS-L
- 3702-AIR-cap3702i-A-K9

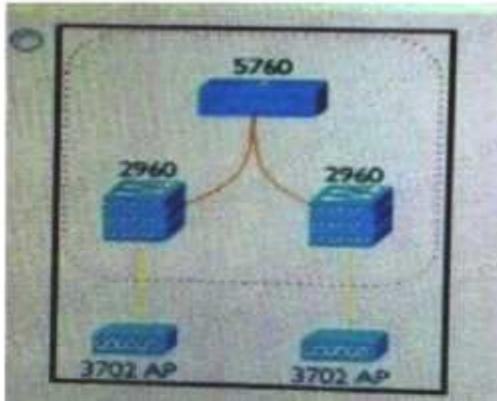
A)



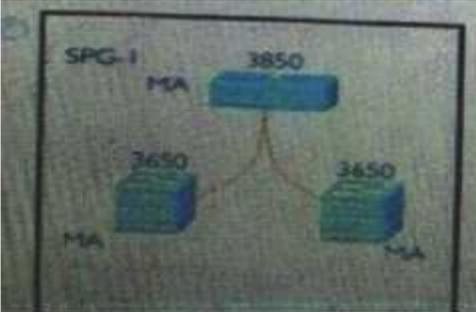
B)



C)



D)

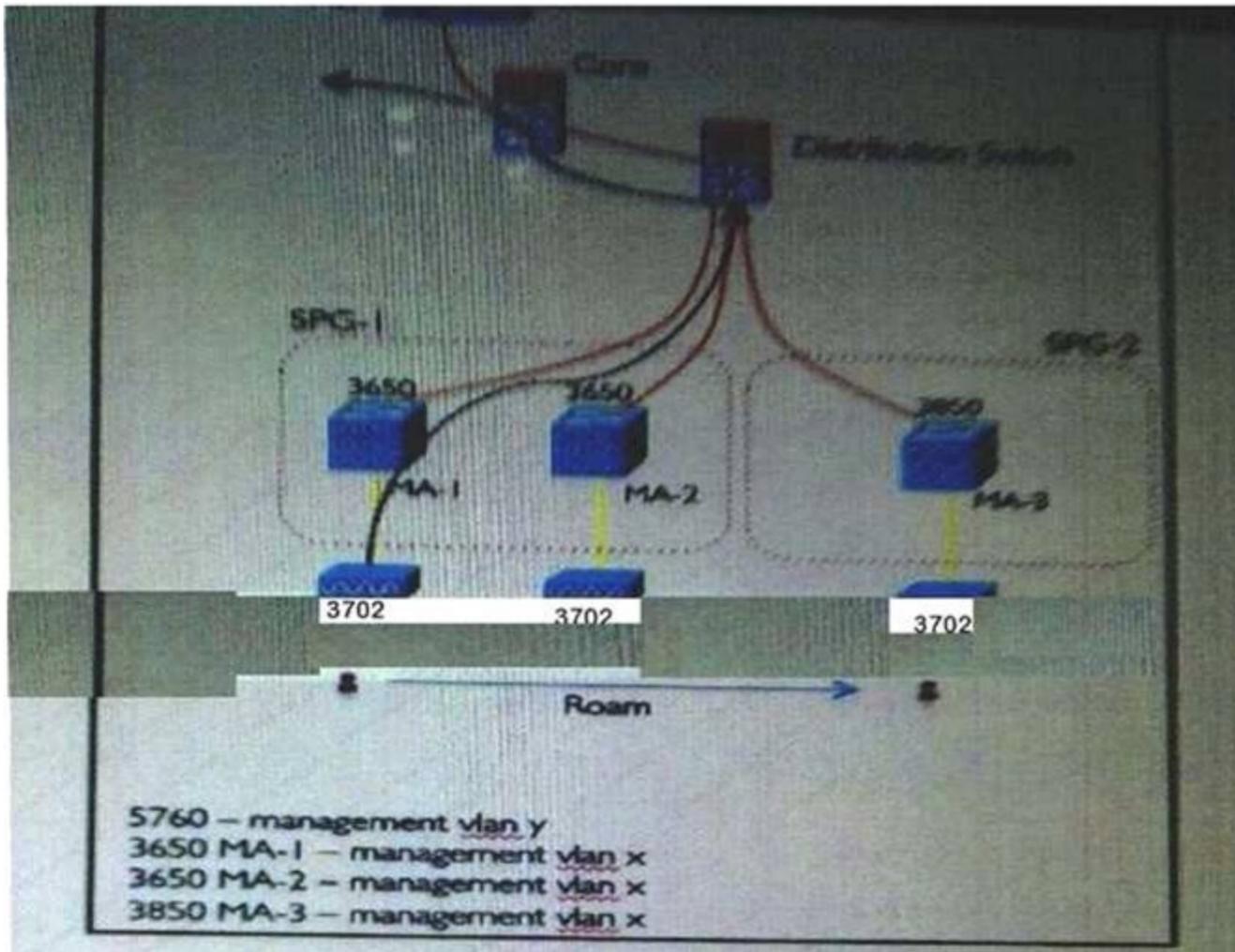


- A. Exhibit A
- B. Exhibit B
- C. Exhibit C
- D. Exhibit D

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 115**

Refer to the exhibit.



A wireless user has roamed from an AP connected to MA 1 to AP connected to MA 3 the traffic flow for the user between roam is shown . Which option shows the traffic flow for the user after roam, considering default sticky anchoring is enabled on the WLAN?

- A. MA-3>Distribution switch>core>mc>distribution switch >MA-1
- B. MA-3>Distribution switch>MA-1distribution switch >core
- C. MA-3> Distribution switch>MA-2>Distribution switch >core
- D. MA-3> Distribution switch >ma -2> MA-1>Distribution switch>core

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 117**

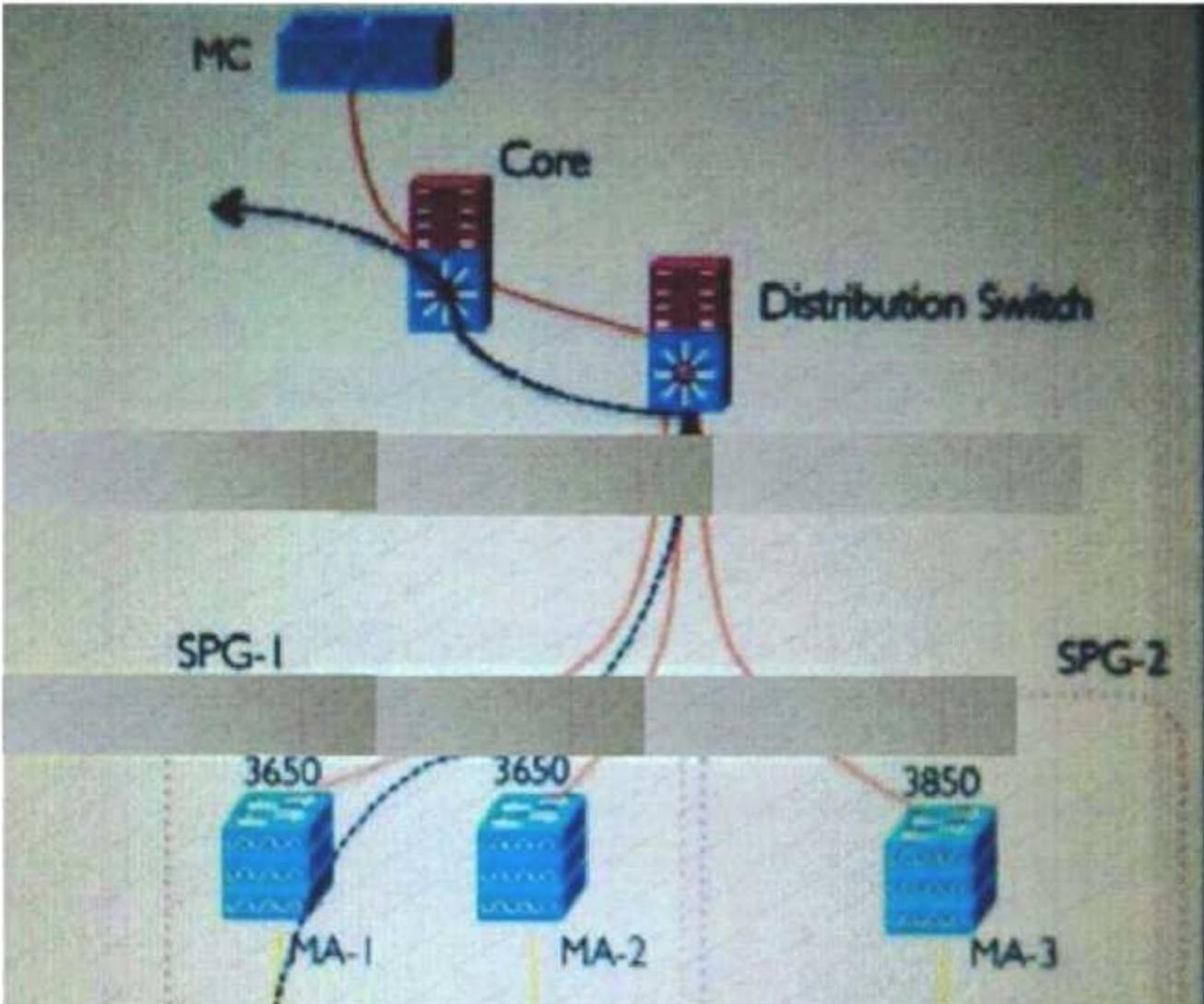
Which two statement are true about the client report functionality in prime infrastructure 2.2?(Choose Two).

- A. The "Client Session" report 802.11 and security statistics
- B. The "Client Count" report display the total number of active clients on the network
- C. The "Busiest Clients" report does not include autonomous clients
- D. The "Client Count" report include clients to autonomous Cisco ISE AP

Answer: BD

**NEW QUESTION 119**

Refer the exhibit.



A Wireless user has roamed from an AP connected to MA-1 to an AP connected to MA-3. The traffic flow for the user before the roam is shown. Which option shows the traffic flow for the user after roam, considering default sticky anchoring is disabled on the WLAN, and WLAN to VLAN mapping and roaming domain IDs are identical on both sides?

- A. MA-3 > Distribution Switch > MA-1 > Distribution Switch > Core
- B. MA-3 > Distribution Switch > MA-2 > MA-1 > Distribution Switch > Core
- C. MA-3 > Distribution Switch > MA-2 > MA-1 > Distribution Switch > Core
- D. MA-3 > Distribution Switch > Core

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 120**

Which two features require Network Time Protocol synchronization on the Cisco 5760 WLC?(Choose two)

- A. AP CAPWAP multicast
- B. SNMPv3
- C. AP authentication
- D. Band Select

Answer: BC

**NEW QUESTION 122**

Refer the exhibit.

```

Layer3 MGID Mapping:
-----
Number of Layer3 MGIDs..... 4
-----
Group address          VLAN  MGID  IGMP/MLD
-----
239.0.1.2              101   12350 IGMP
239.0.1.2              102   12351 IGMP
239.0.1.2              103   12352 IGMP
239.0.1.2              104   12353 IGMP
    
```

The created dynamic interfaces are bound to an interface group for a specific WLAN profile in a Cisco Wireless LAN Controller. You have noticed duplicated multicast streams on the wireless medium for the given WLAN profile. Which statement is correct?

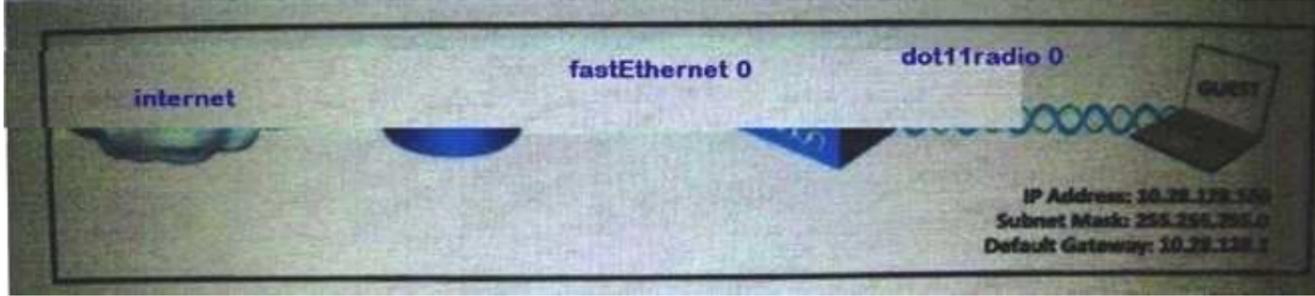
- A. Global multicast mode, global IPv6 config, and multicast listener discovery snooping have not been enable
- B. Enable this to avoid duplicate streams.
- C. Global multicast mode and internet group management protocol snooping have not been enable
- D. To avoid stream enable both .
- E. The controller creates different multicast groups IDs for each multicast address and VLAN and a result the upstream router sends one copy for each VLA
- F. Enable Multicast VLAN to avoid duplicate streams.
- G. The controller always uses layer 3 multicast group 10 for all layer 3 multicast traffic sent to the access point internet group management protocol snooping

should be disabled to avoid duplicate streams.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 123**

Refer to the exhibit



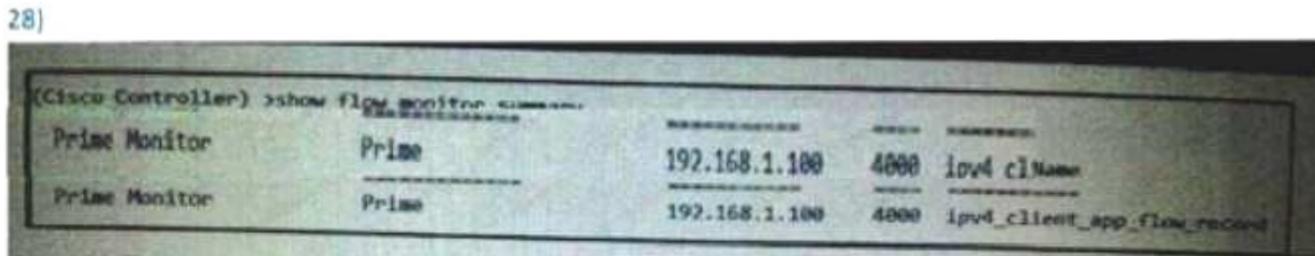
the autonomous AP has a corporate and guest SSID configured . The security team requested that you limit guest user traffic to DHCP ,DNS, and web browsing on the AP. which configuration best satisfies the request?

- A. access-list 101 permit udp any any eq 67 access-list 101 permit udp 10.28.128.0 0.0.0.255 host 10128.10.15 eq 53 access-list 101 permit tcp 10.28.128.0.0.0.255 any eq 80 access-list 101 deny ip any any interface dot11radio 0 ip access-group 101 in
- B. access-list 101 permit udp any any eq 67 access-list 101 permit udp 10.28.128 0.255.255.255 host 10128.10.15 eq 53 access-list 101 permit tcp 10.28.128 0.255.255.255 any eq 80 access-list 101 deny ip any any interface dot11radio 0 ip access-group 101 in
- C. access-list 101 permit udp any any eq 67 access-list 101 permit udp 10.28.128.0 0.0.0.255 host 10128.10.15 eq 53 access-list 101 permit tcp 10.28.128.0 0.0.0.255 any eq 80 access-list 101 deny ip any any interface fast Ethernet 0 ip access-group 101 in
- D. access-list 101 permit udp any any eq 67 access-list 101 permit udp 10.28.128 0.255.255.255 host 10128.10.15 eq 53 access-list 101 permit tcp 10.28.128 0.255.255.255 any eq 80 access-list 101 deny ip any any interface fast Ethernet 0 ip access-group 101 in

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 127**

Refer to the exhibit.



The network operations center is using PI to collect and monitor the AVC data from a cisco WLC however no AVC information is showing up in cisco PI based on this information from the Cisco WLC reason that Cisco PI is not showing the information is True.?

- A. Cisco prime does not have the correct licensing installed.
- B. The monitor-Name and exporter-name do not match
- C. The Exporter-IP should be the IP address of the cisco WLC
- D. The port number should be 9991.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 128**

You have configured video stream on a Cisco WLC and users are now viewing the company video broadcast over the wireless network how can you verify you have video stream configured and working in the cisco WLC GUI?

- A. The multicast status shows "normalmulticast" in the multicast group detail
- B. The multicast status shows "MediaStream allowed" in the multicast group detail
- C. The WMM state shows "Enabled" into the clients detail
- D. The multicast status shows "multicast-direct allowed" in the multicast group detail

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 130**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
ip dhcp pool vlan 2100
network 10.63.7.0 255.255.255.0
default-router 10.63.7.1
option 43 hex f104.18f4.1cd8
```

APs on VLAN 2100 can get IP address but cannot register to the WLC The IP address of the WLC management interface is 24.244.4.227 which option is the correct DHCP option 43 configuration.?

- A. f10412f41cd9
- B. f10418f404227
- C. f10818f41cd0a181cf4a01c
- D. f10418f404e3
- E. f1040a3f0701

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 133**

Which two statements describe characteristics of high availability Cisco 5760 wireless LAN controller that uses the stackwise-480 technology? (Choose two)

- A. A switch stack has only three WLCs one active WLC and two standby WLCs
- B. If the WLC becomes unavailable the standby assumes the role of the active and continues to keep the stack operational.
- C. A switch stack has only two WLCs both WLCs are in active/active mode
- D. A switch stack has only two WLCs one active and one standby WLC

**Answer:** BD

**NEW QUESTION 134**

While troubleshooting a failed central web authentication configuration on Cisco WLC you discover that the Cisco WLC policy manager state is showing RUN for new client and not CENTRAL\_WEB\_AUTH what is most likely the issue?

- A. The WLAN Layer 2 security should be set to WPA+WPA2
- B. The WLAN NAC state should be set to RADIUS NAC
- C. The web login page under the Cisco WLC security should be set to external (redirect to external server)
- D. The WLAN layer 3 security should be set to web page policy with condition web redirect

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 137**

Which MSS value is appropriate on a Cisco 5508 WLC in an IPv6-only environment?

- A. 1236
- B. 2131
- C. 1285
- D. 1331

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 141**

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the RRM function on the left to the entity that performs the function on the right

dynamic channel assignment	F Group Leader
coverage hole detection and correction	<input type="text"/>
transmit power control	<input type="text"/>
	WLC
	<input type="text"/>

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** ANS

RF Group leader	dynamic channel assignment
WLC	coverage hole detection and correction

**NEW QUESTION 145**

Your customer has high availability Client SSO configured using a pair of Cisco 5508 WLCs running 8.0 code. The primary unit failed over and the secondary unit is now active. Which two statements are true. (Choose two)

- A. Both controller RMI can be in different subnets.
- B. Only the clients that are in the run state are maintained during failover
- C. Clients that are in transition such as roaming are dissociated
- D. New mobility is supported

**Answer:** BC

**NEW QUESTION 147**

Which three AP modes are supported by Converged Access WLC (3650/3850/5760) in Cisco IOS-XE software 3.6E? (Choose three)

- A. sniffer
- B. local
- C. Fiexconnect
- D. monitor
- E. office extend
- F. Mesh

**Answer:** ABD

**NEW QUESTION 151**

Your customer wants to configure LSCs and asks for specific information about which number to configure in the text box right next to the "Number of Attempts". Which statement is true?

- A. The default number of attempts is 100.
- B. A value of 2 means that if an AP fails to join the Cisco WLC using an LSC, the AP attempts to Join the Cisco WLC using the default certificate
- C. A value of 255 means that if an AP fails to join the Cisco WLC using an LSC, the AP does not attempt to join the Cisco WLC using the default .
- D. A value of 3 means that if a user fails to authenticate, the user is disconnected after three retrie

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 155**

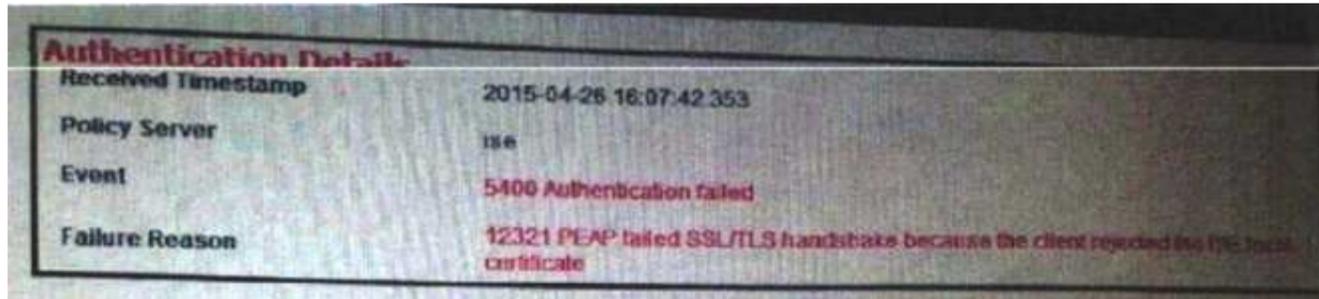
Which two statements about 802.11r are true? (Choose two)

- A. A PTK is generated before the client roams to the target AP.
- B. Non-802.11r clients cannot associate to WLANs that have 802.11r enabled on WLC AireOS code 8.0
- C. 802.11r IS supported only on OPEN and WPA2 WLANs.
- D. This protocol uses the four-way handshake for the key management upon roamin

**Answer:** BC

**NEW QUESTION 160**

Refer to the exhibit.



What is the best way to resolve this issue?

- A. Install a publicly signed wildcard certificate by a well-known CA on the RADIUS server
- B. Disable certificate checks on the client.
- C. Use the certificate authority on the Cisco identity services Engine.
- D. Install a publicly signed server certificate by a well-known CA on the RADIUS server

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 163**

Refer to the exhibit. At which rate are the multicast frames transmitted by an autonomous AP configured with these data rates, considering the client on the AP is a 802.11b client?

- A. 36.0 mbps
- B. 11.0 mbps
- C. 12.0 mbps
- D. 5.5 mbps
- E. 2 mbps

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 167**

Which multicast mode is recommended when configuring Media Stream on a Cisco WLC?

- A. multicast-uncast
- B. multicast-routing
- C. multicast-multicast
- D. multicast-direct

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 172**

In a VWLAN deployment, what autonomous ISO command should be used to ensure that VWLAN performance is not adversely impacted by an unexpected channel change resulting from a DFS event triggered by a nearby airport radar system?

- A. ap(config-if)#DFs band 1block
- B. ap(config-if)#DFs band 23 block
- C. ap(config-if)#DFs band 123 block
- D. ap(config-if)#DFs band 13 block
- E. ap(config-if)#DFs band 2 block

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 176**

DRAG DROP

Prime infrastructure allows you to change an alarm status, drag and drop the status on the left correct description on the right?

Acknowledge	Returns the alarm to its active alarm state on the Alarm Summary page and all alarms lists.
Unacknowledge	Alarm remain in the PI database. Done when the condition that caused the alarm no longer exists
Clear	Removes the alarm from the Alarm list and prevents the alarm from being counted as an active alarm on the Alarm summary page or any alarm list.

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** Ans :-

Acknowledge	3	Removes the alarm from the Alarm list and prevents the alarm from being counted as an active alarm on the Alarm summary page or any alarm list
Unacknowledge	1	Returns the alarm to its active alarm state on the Alarm Summary page and all alarms lists.
Clear	2	Alarm remain in the PI database. Done when the condition that caused the alarm no longer exists

**NEW QUESTION 181**

Which two statement about AP local authentication by FlexConnect AP in standalone mode are true?(choose two)

- A. Only LEAP,EAP F AST,PEAP and EAP-TLS authentication are supported
- B. Only the vendor certificate authority (CA) certificate has to be downloaded to the Cisco wireless LAN controller for EAP-TLS authentication
- C. Cisco wireless LAN controller must generate a certificate signing request by itself for submitting to a certificate authority for signing.
- D. A filexconnect group must be created so that the cisco wireless LAN Controller can push the certificate to the filexconnect AP in the Flexconnect group.

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 183**

Which statement about deploying web authentication within a Cisco Unified (AireOS controllers) wireless solution is true?

- A. When configuring Layer3 security, the controller forwards DNS traffic to and from wireless clients prior to authentication in absence of an explicit deny rule for DNS traffic in the pre-auth ACL.
- B. When doing local web authentication, the user must obtain an IP address and must be able to resolve the WLC hostname.
- C. When configuring a WLAN for local web authentication you must configure a pre-auth ACL to allow DNS traffic.
- D. When configuring a WLAN for local web authentication you must use the WLC login pag

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 186**

Which mechanism incorporates the channel capacity into the CAC destermination and gives a much more accurate assessment of the current call-carrying capacity of the AP?

- A. reserved roaming bandwidth (%)
- B. expedited bandwidth
- C. metrics collection
- D. admission control
- E. load-based AC
- F. max RF bandwidth(%)

**Answer:** E

**NEW QUESTION 190**

DRAG DROP

Match the following methods of performing fast roaming with the corresponding frame types used to exchange the encryption key information.

802.11i PMK caching	802.11 reassociation
802.11r fast BSS transition	802.11 authentication
Cisco Centralized Key Management	802.11 reassociation with EAPOL-key
802.11i preauthentication	802.1x EtherType 88-C7 with EAPOL-key

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

Cisco Centralized Key Management
802.11r fast BSS transition
802.11i PMK caching
802.11i preauthentication

**NEW QUESTION 193**

**DRAG DROP**

In the context of wireless QoS, there are some definitions that are crucial for you to understand in order to correctly implement QoS. Match the terms below to their definitions.

radio downstream QoS	refers to traffic leaving the switch or router traveling to the AP; QoS may be applied at this point to prioritize and rate-limit traffic to the AP
radio upstream QoS	refers to the traffic leaving the AP and traveling to the WLAN clients
Ethernet downstream QoS	refers to traffic leaving the AP traveling to the switch
Ethernet upstream QoS	refers to traffic leaving the WLAN clients and traveling to the AP

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

Ethernet downstream QoS
radio downstream QoS
Ethernet upstream QoS
radio upstream QoS

**NEW QUESTION 196**

**DRAG DROP**

List the various CAPWAP session establishment process steps sequentially. Drag the steps to the boxes at the right in the correct sequence.

run state	Step 1
discovery request	Step 2
join response	Step 3
configuration status response	Step 4
join request	Step 5
DTLS session establishment	Step 6
configuration status request	Step 7
discovery response	Step 8

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

discovery request
discovery response
DTLS session establishment
join request
join response
configuration status request
configuration status response
run state

**NEW QUESTION 201**

**DRAG DROP**

Map the protocol or service to the corresponding port number. Drag the protocol or service to the correct port numbers in the right column.

SSH	UDP port 69
TFTP	UDP port 123
NTP	UDP port 514
SNMP	UDP port 161 to 162
HTTPS	TCP port 443
syslog	TCP port 22
RADIUS	UDP port 1812 to 1813

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

- TFTP
- NTP
- syslog
- SNMP
- HTTPS
- SSH
- RADIUS

**NEW QUESTION 204**

**DRAG DROP**

Map the common status error message seen on a Cisco Unified Wireless IP Phone 7900 Series, in the left column, to its possible cause, in the right column.

Network Busy	The phone is attempting to obtain network parameters such as its IP address, or the IP address of the gateway or router from the DHCP server.
Leaving Service Area	The phone cannot detect any beacons from the AP. The phone is either out of range of an AP or the AP may have unexpectedly stopped sending beacons.
Locating Network Services	CAC is enabled and the available bandwidth (Medium Times) has been reached per AP or channel.
Configuring IP	The phone is searching all beacons and scanning for a channel and SSID to use.

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

Configuring IP
Leaving Service Area
Network Busy
Locating Network Services

**NEW QUESTION 206**

**DRAG DROP**

Match the IEEE 802.11e value on the left with the appropriate WMM queue on the right.

1,2	Background
0,3	Video
6,7	Voice
4,5	Best Effort

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** 1,2 - Background  
 0,3 - Best effort

6,7 - Voice  
 4,5 - Video

**NEW QUESTION 207**

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the rogue detection "technique" on the left to the appropriate description on the right.

RLDP	The AP scans all configured channels every 12 seconds. Only deauthentication packets are sent in the air with an AP configured this way. The AP can detect rogues, but it cannot connect to a suspicious rogue as a client
Rogue Detector	An active AP moves to the rogue channel and connects to the rogue as a client. The process of trying to validate that there is a network attached rogue could be service interrupting depending on your AP layout
Monitor Mode	The AP radio is turned off, and the AP listens to wired traffic only. The AP listens for ARP packets in order to determine the layer 2 addresses of identified rogue clients or rogue AP's sent by the controller.

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

RLDP	<del>The AP scans all configured channels every 12 seconds. Only deauthentication packets are sent in the air with an AP configured this way. The AP can detect rogues, but it cannot connect to a suspicious rogue as a client</del>
Rogue Detector	<del>An active AP moves to the rogue channel and connects to the rogue as a client. The process of trying to validate that there is a network attached rogue could be service interrupting depending on your AP layout</del>
Monitor Mode	The AP radio is turned off, and the AP listens to wired traffic only. The AP listens for ARP packets in order to determine the layer 2 addresses of identified rogue clients or rogue AP's sent by the controller.

**NEW QUESTION 208**

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the 802.11 technology feature on the left to the related frame type and IE on the right.

Block-Ack	Channel Switch Announcement
Power Save Frame buffering	RNS Information element
802.11h (DFS)	Traffic Indication Map
WPA2	ADDBA Request/Response

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

Block-Ack	Channel Switch Announcement
Power Save Frame buffering	RNS Information element
802.11h (DFS)	Traffic Indication Map
WPA2	ADDBA Request/Response

**NEW QUESTION 210**

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the route type on the left to their intended usage on the right.

ip default-gateway	This route is used to generate a default route into an IS-IS or OSPF routing domain. A default route will be advertised even if there is no default route in the table
default-information originate always	This route is used when IP routing is enabled on the router to route any packets that do not have an exact route match in the routing table. The default route will not be propagated by the routing protocol
ip route 0.0.0.0/0	This route is used when IP routing is disabled on the router

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

ip default-gateway	This route is used to generate a default route into an IS-IS or OSPF routing domain. A default route will be advertised even if there is no default route in the table
default-information originate always	This route is used when IP routing is enabled on the router to route any packets that do not have an exact route match in the routing table. The default route will not be propagated by the routing protocol
ip route 0.0.0.0/0	This route is used when IP routing is disabled on the router

**NEW QUESTION 215**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
(WLC) >show media-stream group details test

Media Stream Name..... test
Start IP Address..... 239.4.5.6
End IP Address..... 239.4.5.6
RRC Parameters
Avg Packet Size (Bytes)..... 1200
Expected Bandwidth (Kbps)..... 1500
Policy..... Admit
RRC re-evaluation..... periodic
QoS..... Video
Status..... Multicast-dir
Usage Priority..... 1
Violation..... drop
```

Which two statements are true based upon the output in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

- A. Operation will be effective only if the video profile on the WLC is mapped to the 802.1p protocol with a tagged value of 5.
- B. It is recommended to configure IP multicast on the WLC in multicast-multicast mode.
- C. CAC must be enabled to avoid channel oversubscription and guarantee the configured media bandwidth.
- D. In case of a violation after an RRC re-evaluation, the stream is demoted to the best-effort clas

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 219**

Which statement about wireless LAN security in a Cisco Unified Wireless Network VoWLAN deployment is false?

- A. EAP-FAST, if available, is the recommended EAP type for use in VoWLAN deployments.
- B. Although LEAP is considered secure for VoWLAN handsets when correctly deployed, it is recommended that a different EAP method (FAST, PEAP, TLS) is used, if available.
- C. Dynamic WEP mitigates the security weaknesses in static WEP, making it a viable option that can be relied upon to secure a VoWLAN deployment.
- D. When using EAP authentication, the EAP-Request timeout value should be adjusted based only on the advice of the VoWLAN handset vendor.
- E. When using WPA Personal, strong keys should be used to avoid a dictionary attac

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 224**

Which two statements are true with regards to RRM? (Choose two.)

- A. RRM neighbor messages are sent at the lowest mandatory speed.
- B. RRM neighbor messages are sent on channel 1.
- C. RRM neighbor messages are sent at minimum power.
- D. RRM neighbor messages are sent over the air.
- E. RRM neighbor messages are sent every 120 sec by default

**Answer: BD**

**NEW QUESTION 227**

Why would you enable the RFC 3578 option when adding a new RADIUS authentication server to a WLC?

- A. you want to run both RADIUS and TACACS
- B. to support Disconnect and Change of Authorization
- C. to encrypt communications between the WLC and the RADIUS server
- D. to support RADIUS key wrapping

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** If you are configuring a new RADIUS authentication server, choose Enabled from the Support for RFC 3576 drop-down list to enable RFC 3576, which is an extension to the RADIUS protocol that allows dynamic changes to a user session, or choose Disabled to disable this feature. The default value is Enabled. RFC 3576 includes support for disconnecting users and changing authorizations applicable to a user session and supports disconnect and change-of-authorization (CoA) messages. Disconnect messages cause a user session to be terminated immediately where CoA messages modify session authorization attributes such as data filters.

**NEW QUESTION 231**

Refer to the exhibit. A wireless engineer at ACME Company is troubleshooting a wireless client that is unable to associate to a WLAN. What is likely the cause of the problem?

```
00:1b:77:42:07:69 Adding mobile on LWAPP AP 00:1c:b0:ea:5f:c0(0)
00:1b:77:42:07:69 Scheduling deletion of Mobile Station: (callerId: 24) in 5 seconds
00:1b:77:42:07:69 Association received from mobile on AP 00:1c:b0:ea:5f:c0
00:1b:77:42:07:69 STA - rates (8): 130 132 139 150 12 18 24 36 0 0 0 0 0 0
00:1b:77:42:07:69 STA - rates (12): 130 132 139 150 12 18 24 36 48 72 96 108 0 0 0 0
00:1b:77:42:07:69 Processing WFA IE type 221, length 24 for mobile 00:1b:77:42:07:69
00:1b:77:42:07:69 0.0.0.0 START (0) Change state to AUTHCHECK (2) last state AUTHCHECK (2)
00:1b:77:42:07:69 0.0.0.0 AUTHCHECK (2) Change state to 8021X_REQD (3) last state 8021X_REQD (3)
00:1b:77:42:07:69 apfPsmAddUser2 (apf_policy.c:209) Changing state for mobile 00:1b:77:42:07:69: on AP
00:1c:b0:ea:5f:c0 from Probe to Associated
00:1b:77:42:07:69 Stopping deletion of Mobile Station: (callerId: 48)
00:1b:77:42:07:69 Sending Assoc Response to station on BSSID 00:1c:b0:ea:5f:c0 (status 0)
00:1b:77:42:07:69 apfProcessAssocReq (apf_80211.c:3838) Changing state for mobile 00:1b:77:42:07:69 on AP
00:1c:b0:ea:5f:c0 from Associated to Associated
00:1b:77:42:07:69 Creating a new PMK Cache Entry for station 00:1b:77:42:07:69 (RSN 0)
00:1b:77:42:07:69 Initiating WFA PSK to mobile 00:1b:77:42:07:69
00:1b:77:42:07:69 dot1x - moving mobile
00:1b:77:42:07:69 into Force Auth state
00:1b:77:42:07:69 Skipping EAP-Success to mobile 00:1b:77:42:07:69
00:1b:77:42:07:69 Sending EAPOL-Key Message to mobile 00:1b:77:42:07:69
00:1b:77:42:07:69 Received EAPOL-KEY from mobile 00:1b:77:42:07:69
00:1b:77:42:07:69 Received EAPOL key in PKT_START state (message 2) from mobile 00:1b:77:42:07:69
00:1b:77:42:07:69 Received EAPOL-key M2 with invalid MIC from mobile 00:1b:77:42:07:69
00:1b:77:42:07:69 802.1x 'timecutEvt' Timer expired for station 00:1b:77:42:07:69
00:1b:77:42:07:69 Sent Deauthenticate to mobile on BSSID 00:1c:b0:ea:5f:c0 slot 0(caller 1x_ptsm.c:462)
00:1b:77:42:07:69 0.0.0.0 8021X_REQD (3) Change state to START (0) last state 8021X_REQD (3)
00:1b:77:42:07:69 0.0.0.0 START (0) Reached FAILURE: from line 3522
```

- A. The AP CAPWAP tunnel is down, and is unable to handle any new connections.
- B. The client is providing a wrong credential for dot1x authentication.
- C. The WPA PSKs do not match.
- D. The client uses WPA, but the AP is advertising only WPA2 support.
- E. A firewall is blocking the ports that are necessary for the AP to join the WL

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 236**

What are the three fundamental properties that are provided by the antenna of an AP? (Choose three.)

- A. frequency
- B. gain
- C. dB loss
- D. polarization
- E. direction
- F. modulation

**Answer: BDF**

**NEW QUESTION 238**

You need to open the appropriate firewall port for RLDP. Which port must you open?

- A. UDP 6352
- B. UDP 5246

- C. TCP 37540
- D. TCP 8443
- E. TCP 16113
- F. UDP 16666

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Rogue Location Discovery Protocol (RLDP) is an active approach, which is used when rogue AP has no authentication (Open Authentication) configured. This mode, which is disabled by default, instructs an active AP to move to the rogue channel and connect to the rogue as a client. During this time, the active AP sends de-authentication messages to all connected clients and then shuts down the radio interface. Then, it associates to the rogue AP as a client. The AP then tries to obtain an IP address from the rogue AP and forwards a User Datagram Protocol (UDP) packet (port 6352) that contains the local AP and rogue connection information to the controller through the rogue AP. If the controller receives this packet, the alarm is set to notify the network administrator that a rogue AP was discovered on the wired network with the RLDP feature.

**NEW QUESTION 239**

Which statement about ACLs used on a Cisco WLC is true?

- A. A WLAN ACL will override an interface access-list.
- B. An interface ACL will override a WLAN ACL.
- C. A WLAN ACL will get applied first followed by an interface ACL.
- D. An interface ACL will get applied first followed by a WLAN AC

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 242**

Refer to the exhibit. Which WLAN IDs will be advertised by an out-of-the-box AP that joins the WLC for the first time?

```
(Cisco Controller) >show wlan summary
```

WLAN ID	WLAN Profile Name / SSID	Status	Interface Name
5	Hidden / Hidden	Enabled	Vlan5
8	Guest / Guest	Enabled	Vlan8
12	Contractors/Contractors	Disabled	Vlan12
15	IT / IT	Enabled	Vlan15
17	Finance / Finance	Enabled	Vlan17
512	Marketing / Marketing	Enabled	Vlan512

- A. 5,8,12,15
- B. 5,8,15
- C. 8,15
- D. 17,512
- E. 8,15,17,512
- F. 5,8,15,17,512

**Answer:** F

**NEW QUESTION 244**

In a Cisco ACI environment, which option best describes "contracts"?

- A. a set of interaction rules between endpoint groups
- B. a Layer 3 forwarding domain
- C. to determine endpoint group membership status
- D. named groups of related endpoints

**Answer:** AC

**NEW QUESTION 246**

Which two options are benefits of moving the application development workload to the cloud? (Select Two)

- A. it provides you full control over the software packages and vendor used
- B. The application availability is not affected by the loss of a single virtual machine
- C. The workload can be moved or replicated easily.
- D. It provides a more secure environment
- E. High availability and redundancy is handled by the hypervisor

**Answer:** BC

**NEW QUESTION 251**

Which option is the common primary use case for tools such as Puppet, Chef, Ansible, and Salt?

- A. network function visualization
- B. policy assurance
- C. Configuration management.

D. network orchestratio

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 255**

Which two actions will happen when a wireless client deploys a Layer 2 roam between two WLCs with management IP addresses on different IP subnets but dynamic interfaces in the same VLAN? (Choose two.)

- A. The new WLC exchanges mobility messages with the original WLC and the client database entry is moved to the new WLC.
- B. The original WLC marks the client with an "Anchor" entry in its own client database.
- C. The client database entry is maintained on both the original and newWLCs.
- D. The client database entry is removed from the original WLC once it has been entered into the new WLC.

**Answer: AD**

**NEW QUESTION 258**

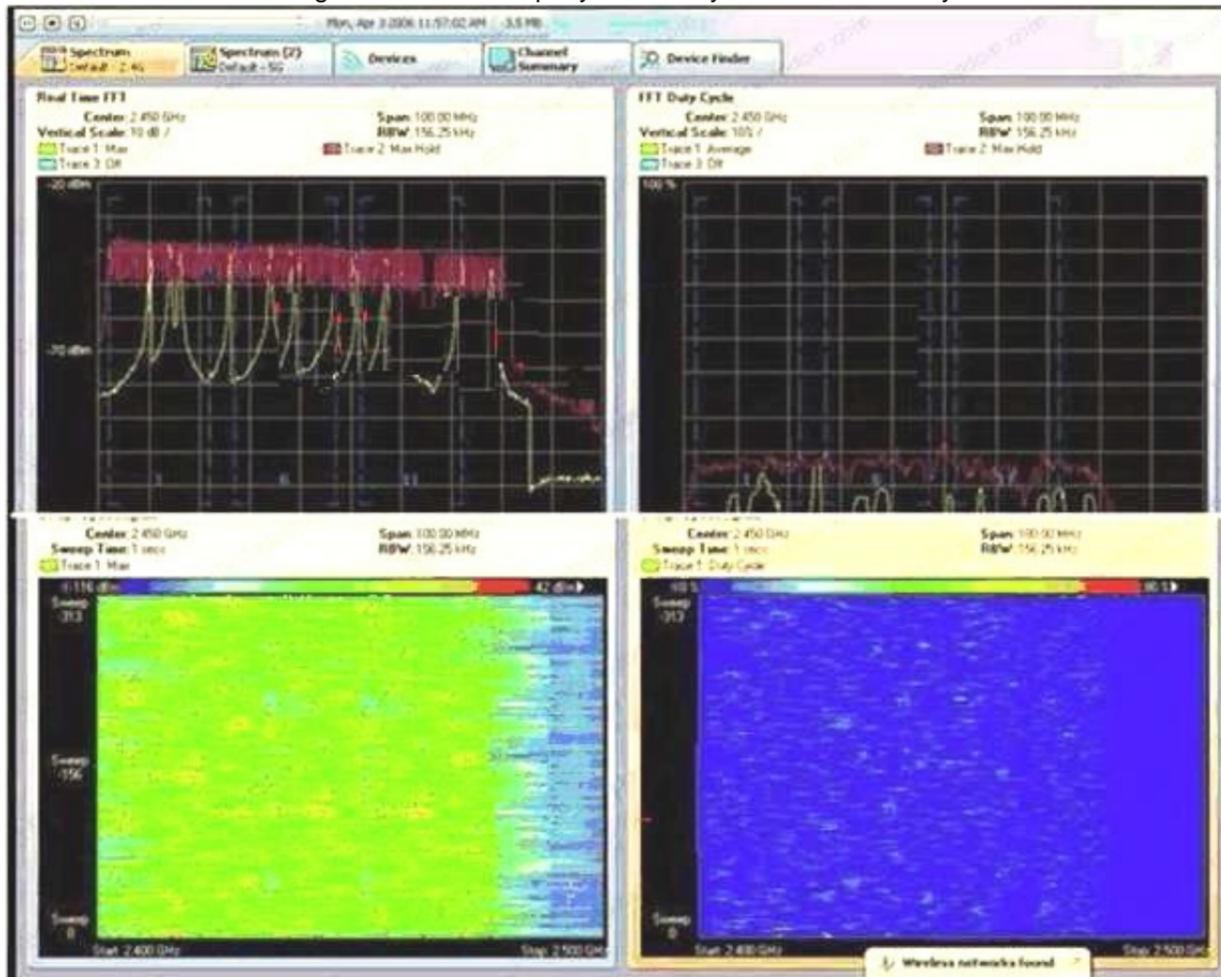
Which one of the following commands could limit WLC output from subsequent debug commands to show only information associated with a specific wireless client device that has the MAC address 00:0c:41:07:33:a6?

- A. Debug mobility addr 00:0c:41:07:33:a6 enable
- B. Debug mac addr 00:0c:41:07:33:a6
- C. Debug mac addr 00-0c-41-07-33-a6 enable
- D. Debug mobility addr 00:0c:41:07:33:a6

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 263**

Your work as a network engineer at Your company. You study the exhibit carefully. Exhibit:



You work as a network administrator for example.com company. Study the exhibit carefully. Intermittent outages are occurring in a WLAN environment on a large corporate Campus. No rouge APs have been detected and Cisco Spectrum Expert is now being utilized to help discover the source of interference. Judging from this Cisco Spectrum Expert screen. Which interference type will you suspect?

- A. Microwave oven
- B. DECT Phone
- C. Bluetooth
- D. Wireless Video Camera

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 267**

Which description is true about NIC cards certified by Cisco Compatible Extensions?

- A. They support Cisco Standards such as LEAP and EAP-FAST but not PEAP-MSCHAP
- B. They are compliant with Cisco Compatible Extensions, but not with Wi-Fi
- C. They support Cisco WLAN technology enhancements
- D. They support 802.11 standards plus power management only

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 271**

After going through the DCF process, what further process does the client go through to reserve a medium?

- A. No process, it can begin transmitting immediately
- B. Send a REQ, receive an ACK, send frames
- C. Send an RTS and SIFS, receive a CTS and SIFS, then send frames
- D. Send a CTS and SIFS, receive an RTS and SIFS, then send frames

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 272**

Assuming that the antenna system characteristics (for example, gain VSWR, polarization and beam width) are similar for a 5-GHz and 2.4-GHz radio. While conducting a dual band site survey, how to configure the 5-GHz radio, relative to the 2.4-GHz radio, in order to achieve similar cell size?

- A. The 5-GHz radio power level should be higher than the 2.4-GHz radio
- B. The 5-GHz radio should use BPSK modulation and the 2.4 GHz radio should use CCK modulation
- C. The 5-GHz radio power level should be lower than the 2.4-GHz radio
- D. The 5-GHz radio should use CCK modulation and the 2.4-GHz radio should use BPSK modulation

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 277**

In a Cisco Prime Infrastructure High Availability deployment which model allows the use of a single IP address for system management and allows network devices to use that single IP address for SNMP trap and other notifications?

- A. campus
- B. local
- C. branch
- D. remote

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 280**

Refer to the exhibit.

```

Destination address: Broadcast (ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff)
Sequence number: 2577IEEE 802.11 wireless LAN management frame
...
  SSID parameter set: "wpa1"
    Tag Number: 0 (SSID parameter set)
    Tag length: 4
    Tag interpretation: wpa1
  Supported Rates: 1.0 2.0 5.5 11.0(8) 6.0 9.0 12.0 18.0
    Tag Number: 1 (Supported Rates)
    Tag length: 8
    Tag interpretation: Supported rates: 11.0(8) 6.0 9.0 12.0 18.0 [Mbit/sec]
...
  Vendor Specific: WPA
    Tag Number: 221 (Vendor Specific)
    Tag length: 28
    Tag interpretation: WPA IE, type 1, version 1
    Tag interpretation: Multicast cipher suite: TKIP
    Tag interpretation: # of unicast cipher suites: 2
    Tag interpretation: Unicast cipher suite 1: TKIP
    Tag interpretation: # of auth key management suites: 1
    Tag interpretation: auth key management suite 1: WPA
    Tag interpretation: Not interpreted
...

```

This output is an example of which 802.11 frame?

- A. beacon
- B. association
- C. probe request
- D. probe response

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 285**

A corporation has hired you to understand more about the Fastlane feature on the Cisco wireless LAN controller because the majority of the clients in their network are iOS and Mac OS devices Which statement do you mark as a correct explanation of this feature, on software version 8.3 or above?

- A. Enabling Fastlane on a SSID automatically creates a new EDCA profile named "Fastlane" which applies to the 5 GHz band only
- B. Enabling Fastlane on a SSID automatically creates a new AVC profile which ensures appropriate QoS marking for well-known applications such as Lync and WebEx
- C. Enabling Fastlane on a SSID automatically creates and applies a new AVC profile which ensures appropriate QoS marking for well-known applications such as Jabber and WebEx
- D. An EDCA profile must be manually set to Voice and Video optimized when the Fastlane feature is enabled on a SSID

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 286**

You notice error messages that say that the broadcast/multicast queue on your Cisco 5508 WLC is full. You have several gateways present in the client subnet and this subnet is IPv6-enabled. No multicast application is being used. You want to fix this problem without reducing the amount of features on your network. Which action can help mitigate this problem?

- A. Enable RA throttling on the WLC
- B. Disable broadcast on the WLC
- C. Disable multicast on the WLC
- D. Enable mDNS snooping on the WLC

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 287**

A customer deploys a new WLAN that has 60 APs and 10 SSIDs. The customer uses a 40-MHz channel design for a 5-GHz WLAN that supports 10 nonoverlapping channels. The customer uses a mandatory Basic rate of 12 Mbps on the 5-GHz WLAN and 6 Mbps on the 2.4-GHz WLAN. After the deployment, the customer discovers that the 2.4-GHz frequency band is almost completely unusable and that the 5-GHz frequency is degraded. Which two options are possible ways to resolve the issues? (Choose two.)

- A. Increase the Beacon Interval from 100 to 200 ms
- B. Change Channel Width to 20 MHz for the 5-GHz radio
- C. Reduce the number of SSIDs to four or less
- D. Set the mandatory Basic rate to 18 Mbps on 5 GHz and 24 Mbps on 2.4 GHz for the RF profile
- E. Decrease the Beacon Interval from 100 to 50 ms

**Answer: BC**

**NEW QUESTION 292**

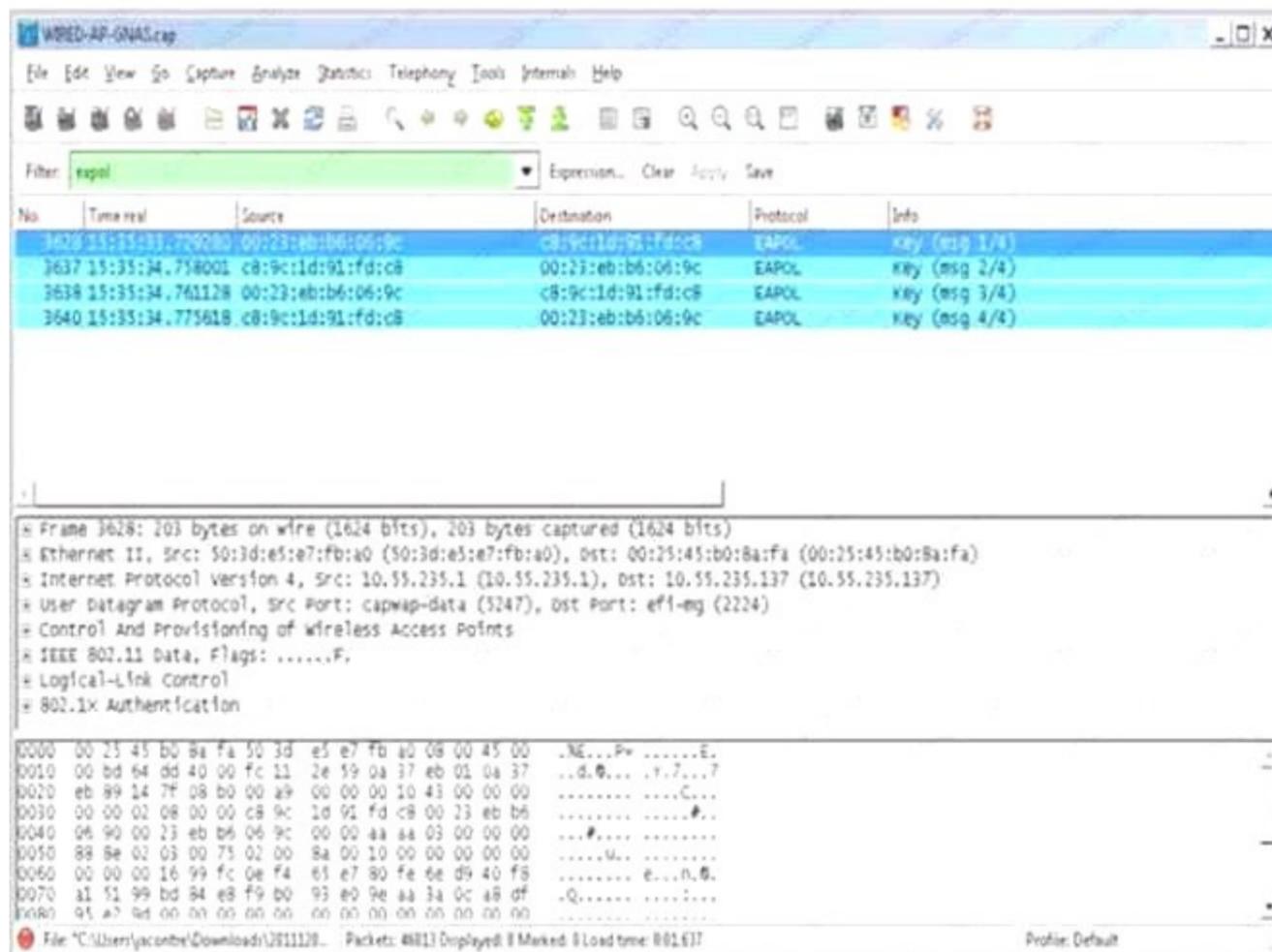
Which statement about configuring the date and time on a wireless LAN controller is true?

- A. When configuring WIPS on the wireless LAN controller, you should not use the Universal Time Zone. All logs and reports must be time-stamped with the localized time to assist with troubleshooting.
- B. You can configure an authentication channel between the controller and the NTP server.
- C. To set the wireless LAN controller date and time, only NTP should be used. Manually configuring data and time is not supported.
- D. As part of their built-in resilience mechanism, Cisco Aironet lightweight access points always connect to the wireless LAN controller independently if the date and time has been set or not.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 297**

Refer to the exhibit.



This screenshot is an EAPOL exchange from an 8821 wireless IP phone performing a roam using WPA2+AES+PSK WLAN in a CUWN solution. Which two statements are true. (Choose two)

- A. Enabling scan mode from default continuous to auto under the CallManager settings for the 8821 phone helps to avoid these EAPOL key exchanges and provides a better roaming experience.
- B. The capture snippet indicates a phone performing a slow roam.
- C. This usually reflects as robotic, or choppy audio instance due to 1 second delay between M1 and M2 exchange.
- D. Enabling WPA2+CCKM (instead of WPA2+PSK) helps to avoid these EAPOL key exchanges and provides a better roaming experience.

- E. The capture indicates a phone performing a regular roam A 1 second roaming delay is standard expectation from 8821 wireless IP phones while on call.
- F. Migrating from WPA2+AES+PSK to WPA2+AES+802.1X EAP-FAST helps to avoid these EAPOL key exchanges and provides a better roaming experience.

**Answer:** CE

**NEW QUESTION 301**

Which two statements about 802.11ac wireless LAN technology are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Antenna design does have to change because 802.11ac occupies different spectrum as 802.11a and 802.11n at 5 GHz
- B. The 802.11ac IEEE standard allows for theoretical speeds up to 6.9 Gbps in the 5 GHz band, which is 11.5 times those of 802.11n
- C. The 802.11ac standard defines downlink and uplink MU-MIMO, which is for the access point sending to multiple clients concurrently and for multiple clients coordinating to transmit separate packets to the access point at the same time
- D. The 802.11ac Wave 2 standard limits itself to communicating with a maximum of four clients at a time, using up to a total of eight spatial streams (for all clients) or a maximum of four spatial streams per client in a MU-MIMO transmission
- E. Client MU-MIMO (802.11ac Wave 2)

**Answer:** BC

**NEW QUESTION 304**

While configuring the root access point for WGB connectivity, the IT admin issues the no infrastructure client command. Which impact of this command is true?

- A. The SSID must be marked as infrastructure SSID when this command is in use or the WGB cannot connect
- B. This command adds reliability to the multicast packet delivery from the access point to WGB
- C. This command enables multi-VLAN support for the clients behind WGB
- D. This command allows more than 20 WGBs to associate with the same access point

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 306**

Refer to exhibit.

```
(Cisco Controller) >show network multicast mgid summary

Layer2 MGID Mapping:
-----
InterfaceName          vlanId  MGID
-----
management             0       0
multicast01            101     12
multicast02            102     13
multicast03            103     14
multicast04            104     15
Layer2 mDNS MGID Mapping:
-----
Start mDNS Mgid..... 16447
End mDNS Mgid..... 20545

Layer3 MGID Mapping:
-----
Number of Layer3 MGIDs..... 4

Group address          VLAN  MGID  IGMP/MLD
-----
239.0.1.2              101   12350 IGMP
239.0.1.2              102   12351 IGMP
239.0.1.2              103   12352 IGMP
239.0.1.2              104   12353 IGMP
```

The dynamic interfaces shown above are bound to an interface group for a specific WLAN profile in the Cisco Wireless LAN Controller. You notice duplicated multicast streams on the wireless medium for the given WLAN profile. Which statement is correct?

- A. The controller creates different multicast group IDs for each multicast address and VLAN and as a result the upstream router sends one copy for each VLAN. Enable Multicast VLAN to avoid duplicate streams.
- B. The controller always uses Layer 3 multicast group ID for all Layer 3 multicast traffic sent to the access point. Internet Group Management Protocol snooping should be disabled to avoid duplicate streams.
- C. Global multicast mode, global IPv6 config, and multicast listener discovery snooping have not been enabled. Enable these to avoid duplicate streams.
- D. Global multicast mode and Internet Group Management Protocol snooping have not been enabled.
- E. To avoid duplicate streams, enable both.

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 311**

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the features from the left onto their definitions on the right.

AAA override	determines the client type from information received during association
EAP type	applies VLAN tagging, ACLs, QoS, session timeout, and sleeping client timeout based on criteria defined on the controller
local policies	applies VLAN tagging, QoS, ACLs, and roles to individual clients based on the returned RADIUS attributes
profiling	user type or user group that the user belongs to
role	authentication method that the client is connected with

Answer:

Explanation:

AAA override	determines the client type from information received during association
EAP type	applies VLAN tagging, ACLs, QoS, session timeout, and sleeping client timeout based on criteria defined on the controller
local policies	applies VLAN tagging, QoS, ACLs, and roles to individual clients based on the returned RADIUS attributes
profiling	user type or user group that the user belongs to
role	authentication method that the client is connected with

**NEW QUESTION 312**

Which two enhancements does WMM provide over basic QoS mode? (Choose two )

- A. The access point adds each packet's class of service to the packet's 802.11 header to be passed to the receiving station
- B. Like 802.11 sequence numbering WPA/WPA2 replay detection allows low-priority packets to interrupt higher priority retries without signaling a replay on the receiving station
- C. U-APSD Power Save is disabled
- D. For access classes that are configured to allow I
- E. transmitters that are qualified to transmit through the normal backoff procedure are allowed to send a set of pending packets during the configured transmit opportunity (a specific number of microseconds)
- F. Each access class shares an 802.11 sequence number
- G. The sequence number allows a low-priority packet to interrupt the retries of a higher-priority packet without overflowing the duplicate checking buffer on the receiving side.

Answer: AD

**NEW QUESTION 313**

A client has an IP address of 10.50.132.255 with a subnet mask of 255.255.240.0. What is the host range for this subnet?

- A. 10.50.128.1 through 10.50.135.254
- B. 10.50.128.1 through 10.50.191.254
- C. 10.50.128.1 through 10.50.143.254
- D. 10.50.128.1 through 10.50.159.254

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 316**

Which two statements about AP Local Authentication by a FlexConnect AP in standalone mode are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Cisco Wireless LAN Controller must generate a certificate signing request by itself for submitting to a certificate authority for signing.
- B. Only the vendor Certificate Authority (CA) certificate has to be downloaded to the Cisco Wireless LAN Controller to EAP-TLS authentication.

- C. When using EAP-TLS, a FlexConnect group must be created so that the Cisco Wireless LAN Controller can push the certificates to the FlexConnect AP in the FlexConnect Group.
- D. From AireOS release 8.0, Cisco Extended Keying Groups (CEKG) is a supported Local Authentication Protocol when deploying FlexConnect.
- E. Only LEAP, EAP-FAST, PEAP, and EAP-TLS authentications are supported.

**Answer:** AC

**NEW QUESTION 317**

Which information element is used to enable power saving for clients?

- A. Traffic Indication Map
- B. Traffic Stream Rate Set
- C. Power Constraint
- D. QoS Basic Service Set

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 321**

You have a HDX deployment that has multiple rogue clients and multiple Wi-Fi interferers that consume an MSE location license. Which two settings must you configure to prevent allocating licenses to the rogue clients and the multiple Wi-Fi interferers? (Choose two)

- A. RSSI Cutoff for Probing Clients
- B. Load Balancing
- C. Duty Cycle Cutoff Interferers
- D. Probe Request Forwarding
- E. Band Select

**Answer:** AC

**NEW QUESTION 322**

When deploying Local Web Authentication on a Cisco WLC you can authenticate users externally via RADIUS. Which three authentication methods are supported by the Cisco WLC to authenticate guest users to a RADIUS server? (Choose three.)

- A. LEAP
- B. EAP-GTC
- C. EAP-TLS
- D. PAP
- E. EAP
- F. CHAP
- G. EAP-MD5
- H. EAP-FAST
- I. PEAP MS-CHAPv2

**Answer:** DFG

**NEW QUESTION 326**

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the descriptions from the left onto the correct MSE services or features on the right.

Profiles can be pushed on the WLC and be "active".	CMX analytics
It requires RSSI NMSP subscriptions from the WLC.	tag tracking
MSE can provide reports regarding visitor dwell time.	Context-Aware service
MSE can forward notifications to a notification server in case of pressure on a "panic" button.	wIPS

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

- MSE can provide reports regarding visitor dwell time.
- MSE can forward notifications to a notification server in case of pressure on a "panic" button.
- It requires RSSI NMSP subscriptions from the WLC.
- Profiles can be pushed on the WLC and be "active".

**NEW QUESTION 328**

You have a Cisco ISE deployment that controls wireless access. Which two actions cause the ISE policy service to issue a CoA? (Choose two.)

- A. An endpoint is assigned to a new policy statically
- B. An endpoint is created through the Guest Device Registration flow
- C. An endpoint is profiled for the first time.
- D. An endpoint is disconnected from the network
- E. Packet-of-Disconnect CoA (Terminate Session) is issued when a wireless endpoint is detected

**Answer:** AC

**NEW QUESTION 329**

A network engineer collected these debugs while troubleshooting authentication issues on autonomous access point. Which two pieces of information can be identified from the debug outputs'? (Choose two)

```
*Mar 1 00:30:00.757: RADIUS(0000001A): Config NAS IP: 10.77.244.194
*Mar 1 00:30:00.757: RADIUS/ENCODE(0000001A): acct_session_id: 26
*Mar 1 00:30:00.757: RADIUS(0000001A): Config NAS IP: 10.77.244.194
*Mar 1 00:30:00.779: RADIUS(0000001A): Send Access-Request to 10.77.244.194:1812 id 1645/67, len 189
*Mar 1 00:30:00.779: RADIUS: authenticator B0 15 3C C1 BC F6 31 85 - 66 5D 41 F9 2E B4 48 7F
*Mar 1 00:30:00.779: RADIUS: User-Name [1] 7 "user1"
*Mar 1 00:30:00.780: RADIUS: Framed-MTU [12] 6 1400
*Mar 1 00:30:00.780: RADIUS: Called-Station-Id [30] 16*0019.a956.55c0*
*Mar 1 00:30:00.780: RADIUS: Calling-Station-Id [31] 16*0040.96af.3e93*
*Mar 1 00:30:00.758: RADIUS: 92 D4 24 49 04 C2 D2 0A C3 CE E9 00 6B F1 B2 AF [??$i????????k??]
*Mar 1 00:30:00.759: RADIUS: EAP-Message [79] 39
*Mar 1 00:30:00.759: RADIUS: 02 17 00 25 11 01 00 18 05 98 8B BE 09 E9 45 E2 [?????????????E?]
*Mar 1 00:30:00.759: RADIUS: 73 5D 33 1D F0 2F DB 09 50 AF 38 9F F9 3B BD D4 [s]3??/?P?8??:??]
*Mar 1 00:30:00.759: RADIUS: 75 73 65 72 31 [user1]
----- Lines Omitted -----
*Mar 1 00:30:00.781: RADIUS: State [24] 50 RADIUS: NAS-IP-Address [4] 6 10.77.244.194
*Mar 1 00:30:00.783: RADIUS: Nas-Identifier [32] 4 "ap"
*Mar 1 00:30:00.822: RADIUS: Received from id 1645/67 10.77.244.194:1812, Access-Accept, len 214
*Mar 1 00:30:00.822: RADIUS: authenticator 10 0C B6 EE 7A 96 3A 46 - 36 49 FC D3 7A F4 42 2A
----- Lines Omitted -----
*Mar 1 00:30:00.823: RADIUS: 75 73 65 72 31 [user1]
*Mar 1 00:30:00.823: RADIUS: Vendor, Cisco [26] 59
*Mar 1 00:30:00.823: RADIUS: Cisco AVpair [1] 53 "EAP-FAST:session-key=?*ve=];q,oi[d6]-z."
*Mar 1 00:30:00.823: RADIUS: User-Name [1] 28 "user1"
*Mar 1 00:30:00.824: RADIUS: Message-Authenticato[80] 18
*Mar 1 00:30:00.824: RADIUS: 06 2D BA 93 10 C0 91 F8 B4 B8 A4 00 82 0E 11 36
[?-?????????????6]
*Mar 1 00:30:00.826: RADIUS/DECODE: EAP-Message fragments, 37, total 37 bytes
*Mar 1 00:30:00.826: found leap session key
*Mar 1 00:30:00.830: %DOT11-6-ASSOC: Interface Dot11Radio0, Station Station Name Associated KEY_MGMT[NONE]
```

- A. This is an example of authentication done with a local RADIUS server
- B. This is an example of authentication done with a local external server
- C. The user was authenticated using EAP-FAST method
- D. An incorrect password was used during authentication

**Answer:** AC

**NEW QUESTION 330**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
WGB(config-if)# interface d1
WGB(config-if)# mobile station scan 5180 5200 5220 5240
```

You are configuring an autonomous AP in WGB mode. You configure d1 radio as shown in the exhibit. Which commands must you use on the root bridge to ensure the successful negotiation of a link?

- A. RB(config-if)# interface d0RB(config-if)# channel 5180 5200 5220 5240
- B. RB(config-if)# interface d1RB(config-if)# mobile station 5180 5200 5220 5240

- C. RB(config-if)# interface d1 RB(config-if)# mobile station 5180
- D. RB(config-if)# interface d1 RB(config-if)# channel 5180

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 331**

You have a wireless network that supports location tracing for RFID tags The RFID tags are 802\_11b/g/n devices You must enable faster and more accurate location tracking for RRD tags in 2 4 GHz frequencies Which two actions must you perform? (Choose two)

- A. Add more APs in monitor mode to the perimeter of the area
- B. Enable tracking optimization on channel numbers 1 6, and 11.
- C. Add more APs in local mode and wIPS submode to the perimeter of the area.
- D. Enable tracking optimization on channel numbers 1, 5, 9, and 11.
- E. Add more APs in Sniffer mode to the perimeter of the are

**Answer: BE**

**NEW QUESTION 335**

Refer to the exhibit.

NAT Address	
Enable NAT Address	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NAT IP Address	209.165.200.44
Interface Address	
VLAN Identifier	0
IP Address	192.168.3.44
Netmask	255.255.255.0
Gateway	192.168.3.1

You enabled NAT to make sure that your WLC is publicly reachable If other NAT parameters are left to default which statement is true?

- A. The AP WLC discovery fails for APs in local mode using 209.165.200.44
- B. The AP WLC discovery succeeds for OEAPs joining the WLC using 192.168.3.44.
- C. The AP WLC discovery fails for APs in local mode using 192.168.3.44.
- D. The AP WLC discovery succeeds for OEAPs joining the WLC using 192.168.3.44 or 209.165.200.44.

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 336**

Which two statements about deploying rogue access point detection techniques are correct? (Choose two.)

- A. If no rogue policies are configured, by default the WLC classifies rogue APs as friendly.
- B. Access points using the Rogue Location Discovery Protocol associate to a rogue AP while continuing to serve wireless clients.
- C. Access points using the Rogue Location Protocol try to contact the wireless LAN controller via UDP.
- D. An access point in rogue detector mode listens for ARP requests from rogue wireless clients.
- E. An access point in rogue detector mode associates to a rogue AP while continuing to serve wirelessclient

**Answer: BD**

**NEW QUESTION 339**

You are trying to connect a Cisco wireless phone to your network Based on the device manual. Admission Control must be enabled on the wireless network for the device to connect When you enable Admission Control you get an error message and the operation is aborted What is the root of the problem?

- A. Admission Control is an unsupported feature of Cisco APs unless the client supports CCXv5
- B. You cannot enable Admission Control if the radio is enabled
- C. Admission Control is not supported in all radios Verify that the wireless phone is connecting to the correct radio
- D. The wireless phone is incompatible with the wireless infrastructure

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 342**

You are a wireless network administrator preparing a plan for a HDX deployment. Which feature do you use to minimize co-channel interference'?

- A. CleanAir
- B. Load Balancing
- C. Band Select
- D. RX-SOP

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 345**

In Cisco Prime, if managing software images for inventory devices which two software image management processes are available for Cisco Unified WLCs? (Choose two.)

- A. image upgrade/distribution
- B. image upgrade analysis
- C. image import from protocol
- D. image import from device
- E. image recommendation

Answer: AC

**NEW QUESTION 346**

Which two objects are considered node metrics in RPL? (Choose two.)

- A. Hop count object
- B. Colour object
- C. Latency object
- D. Throughput object
- E. State and attributes object

Answer: AC

**NEW QUESTION 351**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
[admin@ComputeNode5 ~]$ lscpu
Architecture: x86_64
CPU op-mode(s): 32-bit, 64-bit
Byte Order: Little Endian
CPU(s): 40
On-line CPU(s) list: 0-39
Thread(s) per core: 2
Core(s) per socket: 10
Socket(s): 2
NUMA node(s): 2
Vendor ID: GenuineIntel
CPU family: 6
Model: 63
Model name: Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2660 v3 @ 2.60GHz
Stepping: 2
CPU MHz: 1970.921
BogoMIPS: 5192.80
Virtualization: VT-x
L1d cache: 32K
L1i cache: 32K
L2 cache: 256K
L3 cache: 25600K
NUMA node0 CPU(s): 0-9,20-29
NUMA node1 CPU(s): 10-19,30-39
[admin@localhost ~]$
```

In cloud deployments the hyper-threading feature is often enabled for higher virtual machine scale per compute node Is the hyper-threading feature enabled and what is the maximum number of core CPUs?

- A. Hyper-threading is enabled and the maximum number of core CPUs is 80
- B. Hyper-threading is enabled and the maximum number of core CPUs 40.
- C. Hyper-threading is disabled and the maximum number of core CPUs is 39
- D. Hyper-threading is disabled and the maximum number of core CPUs is 20.

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 355**

What is the primary purpose of trickle timers in RPL?

- A. Trickle timers are used to suppress redundant messages
- B. Trickle timers are used to refresh the Latency object every 15 seconds
- C. Trickle timers control the frequency of DAO-ACK messages towards the root of the DODAG tree
- D. Trickle timers control the frequency of DIO update messages towards the root of the DODAG tree

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 359**

You are deploying a Cisco OfficeExtend Access Point 1810 for home office needs. Which two statements for OEAP 1810 deployment are true? (Choose two.)

- A. Personal SSID configuration is not supported for local home networking on OfficeExtend mode
- B. A total of eight (WLAN + RLAN) is supported on AIR-OEAP1810. Once can have more than eight (WLAN +RLAN) associated on the AP group, but only the first eight (WLAN + RLAN) are usable
- C. Ethernet Ports-AIR-OEAP1810 supports Cisco Discovery Protocol or LLDP on Ethernet ports
- D. MAC filtering is not a supported authentication/security method
- E. PoE Uplink-AIR-OEAP1810 does not support Cisco Discovery Protocol it supports LLDP on the uplink PoE port for power negotiation.

**Answer:** AC

**NEW QUESTION 361**

Which two IEEE standards improve roaming performances when supported by the wireless infrastructure and the clients? (Choose two.)

- A. 802.11k
- B. 802.11h
- C. 802.11e
- D. 802.11v
- E. 802.11i

**Answer:** AE

**NEW QUESTION 362**

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the facts from the left to the technology they describe best on the right.

Protected Management Frames are only available with this technology.	Local Web-Authentication
This authentication method does not support a WPA pre-shared key on top of it.	WPA2
This is the security policy mostly used for BYOD provisioning as well as posturing of company client devices.	Central Web-Auth (MAC Filter+RADIUS NAC)
This method can be combined with 802.1x key management.	CCKM
This method can use different internal or external portals for each WLAN.	WPA/dot1x + RADIUS NAC

**Answer:**

**Explanation:**

- This method can use different internal or external portals for each WLAN.
- Protected Management Frames are only available with this technology.
- This authentication method does not support a WPA pre-shared key on top of it.
- This method can be combined with 802.1x key management.
- This is the security policy mostly used for BYOD provisioning as well as posturing of company client devices.

#### NEW QUESTION 366

Refer to the exhibit.

```
BB_Switch#sh int gi 1/0/1
GigabitEthernet1/0/1 is up, line protocol is up (connected)
Hardware is Gigabit Ethernet, address is a0cf.5b94.2281 (bia
a0cf.5b94.2281)

BB_Switch#do sh int gi 1/0/2
GigabitEthernet1/0/2 is up, line protocol is up (monitoring)
Hardware is Gigabit Ethernet, address is a0cf.5b94.2282 (bia
a0cf.5b94.2282)

BB_Switch#sh run int gi 1/0/1
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1
description to AP
switchport access vlan 10
switchport mode access

BB_Switch#sh run int gi 1/0/2
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2
description to AP
switchport access vlan 10
switchport mode access
spanning-tree portfast
```

An access point cannot join the Wireless LAN Controller when plugged to interface GigabitEthernet1/0/2. When the same access point is moved to interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1, the problem does not occur. What is the reason for this problem?

- A. GigabitEthernet1/0/2 is set as span session destination.
- B. GigabitEthernet1/0/2 is still participating in Spanning Tree Protocol.
- C. GigabitEthernet1/0/2 is set as portfast.
- D. The switch is experiencing a hardware failure and it must be rebooted.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 369

You are looking at the logs of the Identity Services Engine while troubleshooting a wireless connectivity problem. You see this error: "handshake failed because of an unknown CA in the client certificates chain". Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. ISE does not trust the certificate chain of the client
- B. EAP-Method is LEAP
- C. Client does not trust the certificate chain of ISE
- D. The client is doing certificate-based authentication
- E. The WLC does not trust the certificate chain of client, which relayed to the client via the ISE.

**Answer: AD**

#### NEW QUESTION 373

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